THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

HORRORS.

A Chapter of Destitution, Crime and Disasters—The Sequel to a Shocking Prize Fight.

THE DEATH OF A PUGILIST.

From the Watkins (N. Y.) Democrat.

A few weeks ago the papers of this locality contained an account of a prize fight between a couple of men in the town of Covert, which resulted in the death of one of the parties—McGraw—and escape of the other—Donnelly. We are now enabled to give the sequel. A few days after the death of McGraw, while the officers were seeking Donnelly, word was received by Dr. Wheeler, of Farmer Village, from that individual, requesting his immediate attendance upon him, as he had fallen from a rocky height and injured himself severely. The doctor returned an answer to the effect that he would render his assistance provided it would give himself up to the proper authorities, which, upon due consideration of the necessities of the case, he agreed to do, and was taken to Farmer Village, where Dr. Wheeler, after an examination, discovered that Donnelly's leg had been fractured in such a manner, and neglected so long, as to render amputation necessary, which operation was performed, but the man had become so weakened from exposure that he sank under the treatment and died, thus terminating the greatest excitement which the quiet neighborhood of Covert has ever experienced, and we sincerely hope may never again be called upon to undergo from a similar case.

EXPLOSION OF NITRO-GLYCERINE—LOSS OF HUMAN LIFE.

A frightful accident occurred on the 29th ult., about six miles from Carnarvon, Wales. A shipload of nitro-glycerine, from Liverpool, arrived at Carnarvon bar, and was conveyed in boats to the pier. In the afternoon five cartloads left the pier—two for Asheton Smith's Llanberis quarries, and three for Lord Penrhyn's Bethesda quarries. At 6 o'clock, while the former two were near Cwymgio, a terrible explosion occurred. The horses drawing the cart and three men were blown to atoms, and fragments of the cart wheels were thrown to a great distance. In the village, nearly a quarter of a mile away, great injury was done. Roofs were knocked down and windows were broken in. At the spot where the carts were two round holes, six feet deep and seven feet in diameter, were made in the ground. The railway station, forty yards off, was blown to pieces. The whole valley, to the foot of Snowden, suffered a tremendous shock, and damage was done in every part of it. A very great shock was felt at Carnarvon and Bangor, and for miles around. Portions of human remains were found forty yards from the spot where the explosion occurred. Three quarrymen who were 500 yards off were severely injured. The three other carts were a mile apart, and were left for the night on the roadside. The greatest consternation prevailed. Thousands congregated from the neighboring towns and villages to the scene of the accident. A cart-wheel has been found fifty yards off, on the rocks, above the scene of the accident.

SIX PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH IN ONE HOUSE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

From the Buckhannon (W. Va.) News, July 7.

One of the most terrible and heartrending accidents which has ever happened in our county occurred on the night of July 2. The house of Mr. John Quick was destroyed by fire, and, most sad to relate, his wife and three children, and two children of a near neighbor, Mr. Kimball, six in all, perished in the flames. We have received the following account, furnished by E. J. Burr, Esq., who lives near the scene:—

On the night of the 2d inst., in Washington township, near the mouth of Truby's run, on the east bank of the Buckhannon river, Upshur county, the house known as the Berlin property was destroyed by fire, and six persons burned to death—Mrs. Quick and her three children, and two girls of Mr. Kimball; the oldest about thirteen years and the other ten. Mr. John Quick, the husband and father, had gone to Huttonsville, carrying the mail from that place to Sago. His wife being afraid to stay alone, Mr. Kimball's children were called in to stay all night. They were all lying in a back room in the lower part of the house—three in a bed. I arrived at the place about 6 o'clock A. M. I shall never forget the awful scene—the house in ruins, the six bodies burning; three lying side by side, and the others in the same way at another place, apparently just as they were lying in bed. My first conclusion was that they all suffocated before the fire reached them. Mr. Kimball, father of the oldest girls, had got there a few minutes before. The poor man was almost frantic with grief and sorrow; he met me a few rods from the smoking ruins, exclaiming, "Oh! how can I stand this; oh! that I had died with my children." I tried to comfort him, but in vain. He went back into the hot ashes over the remains of one of his children and tried to raise it, and advised him to let them be till Mr. Quick would come. In a short time a person was sent to meet him on his way back from Huttonsville. He arrived in the evening overwhelmed with grief. It was surely heart-rending to see the poor man. A coffin having been made, the remains that could be found were placed in it, and buried on Sunday at 11 A. M. How the fire originated is not known, as none of the neighbors discovered it until the next morning, and of those in the house not one was left to tell the sad tale. On the morning of July 3, some of the neighbors seeing the house no longer occupying its site, crossed the river to see what had happened, and, to their horror, discovered the roasting remains of the victims in the ruins. It is certainly a great mystery that none escaped, and there are various theories in regard to it. One is that the house was struck by lightning, and all either killed or stunned so as to be unable to escape, by the same bolt that fired the house; another, that they had been murdered, and the house fired in order to conceal the crime. But either surmise is, we believe, untenable, and the true facts in the case will perhaps never be known.

Assassination in Virginia—The Killing of Captain Mercer.

From the Lynchburg (Va.) News, July 10.

Information was received here yesterday that Captain Matthew Mercer, a section master on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, near Mount Airy, was shot and mortally wounded about sunset on Thursday evening by a party of negroes. The full account of this brutal outrage has not been received, but the particulars, as far as they are known, appear to be that Captain Mercer was returning to his home after the labors of the day were ended, and while crossing a bridge across a small stream, was attacked by three negroes, who were lying in wait for him, and knocked from the bridge into the stream below. While lying on his back in the water the fiends fired from the bridge, the balls from their guns entering his breast and inflicting, as is supposed, mortal wounds. The murderers then made their escape. Some persons passing soon after Mr. Mercer was shot discovered him in the creek in an almost dying condition, and promptly summoned medical aid. It was feared, however, that the utmost skill of physicians could not save his life. At 12 o'clock yesterday he was still alive, but his death was expected to occur at any moment. The black fiends who committed this most foul and dastardly assassination were captured yesterday by Captain Stanley, conductor of a material train, and carried to Wytheville, where they were committed to jail for trial. The supposed reason for the murder is found in the fact that Captain Mercer had discharged several of his hands for voting the radical ticket, and the men who perpetrated the deed being friends of the discharged negroes, took this method of wreaking their vengeance. It is believed that none of the negroes discharged were in the party, but nothing certain is known as to this. Captain Mercer, we learn, was a captain in the Confederate army and was a most gallant soldier. He was an old resident, we believe, of Wythe county, and had always been highly respected and esteemed. His cowardly assassination created the most intense excitement in the neighborhood.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

In the case of James Lewis and John Slavin, the driver and conductor of a car on the Union Line who were tried for overloading their car, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the judge imposed upon each a fine of $25.

Charles Evarts was acquitted of a charge of interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty, the only proof being that when the officer attempted to arrest his brother upon a warrant, he merely interposed by words to dissuade him from taking him.

The remainder of the morning was taken up with the trial of Thomas, William, and Theodore Reilly and William Fitzsimmons, upon the charge of assault and battery upon Johnston Morrow. The prosecutor was in the employ of G. C. Morris, in Tasker street, and it was alleged that on the 1st of May, as he was leaving work, he was attacked and severely beaten by the defendants. On trial.

—An English baronet has been fined five shillings for pulling out the whiskers of an untitled fellow who had displeased him.

—The Viceroy of Egypt has signed a contract in Paris for 60,000 Remington rifles, to be supplied by E. Remington & Sons.

SECOND EDITION

DEMOCRACY.

Preliminaries to the State Convention To-morrow—Proceedings in Harrisburg To-day—An Influx of Politicians and Delegates — Philadelphia's Qxota on Hand.

Speculations About the Probable Result of the Convention—The Supreme Court Judgeship.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Day Before the Democratic State Convention—The Capital Astir—Arrival of Delegations—Speculations as to the Result—Philadelphia Sends Her Wise Men.

[FIRST SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, July 13.—The city is all astir on account of the Democratic State Convention which assembles to-morrow. Delegates have not yet arrived in great force, but a number of partisans are already on hand.

The Arrival of Delegations.

Two clubs from Pittsburg arrived at 5 A. M., numbering over three hundred members. Some of them are grumbling fearfully because they are to be stowed away at night a dozen in a room. Shortly after noon the Cass and Packer Clubs arrived from Philadelphia, nearly three hundred strong. Two or three clubs from other sections are expected during the afternoon, and when they and the delegates are all here the town will be packed.

Two of the Candidates,

General Cass and General McCandless, have already arrived, but Judge Packer has not.

Philadelphia's Quota.

Among prominent Philadelphia politicians already here are Alderman McMullin, John Tobin, Sam. Randall, Sam. Josephs, John P. Ahern, Charles M. Hurley, Sam. Carson, C. W. Carrigan, and Fol. Degan.

Under a Bushel.

So far no light can be thrown on the result of the convention, although Cass is claimed by his friends to have the inside track at present.

The Supreme Court Judgeship.

The Gubernatorial question absorbs everybody's time and attention, no one seeming to know or care who will be pressed for the Supreme Court Judgeship. Nearly every county will probably present the name of its local favorite for the position.

The Convention

meets at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will probably finish its labors in one day.

[SECOND SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

Who are the Candidates for Supreme Court Judge.

HARRISBURG, July 13.—If Packe should receive the nomination for Governor, the chances of C. L. Pershing, of Cambria county, are regarded as best for Supreme Court Judge. He was a prominent member of the House of Representatives for two years a few years ago, and took a high stand at that time.

Another prominent candidate, in the case of Packer's success, is Silas Clarke, of Indiana county, who has received strong endorsements from a number of Democratic judges now on the bench. Judge William Elwell, of Bradford county, and Judge R. Brown, of Warren county, are also prominently named for the Judgeship.

[THIRD SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

The Cass Men Hopeful.

HARRISBURG, July 13.—The hopes of the Cass men are very strong, and they claim that their favorite will have at least 50 votes out of the 133 on the first ballot.

The Second Nomination Hinges on the First.

It is generally conceded that the nomination for Supreme Court Judge will rest on the result of the Gubernatorial contest. In case of Cass being nominated, Hamilton Alricks, of Dauphin county, is thought to have the best prospect. He is a prominent lawyer of Harrisburg, and well known generally throughout the State, especially among the Democrats.

[FOURTH SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

What the Packer Men Claim.

HARRISBURG, July 13.—Although Cass will probably stand highest on the first ballot, the friends of Packer claim that when the scattering votes are collected they will be concentrated on him, and cause his vote to gradually increase until he secures the nomination. The fact that the Erie delegation, headed by Hon. William A. Galbraith, are using their utmost endeavors to secure Packer's nomination, is regarded as very significant.

Cass Hard at Work.

General Cass, with his son-in-law, John N. Hutchinson, is hard at work manipulating the delegates. Judge Packer will not come to Harrisburg at all, but Judge Brodhead, of Carbon county, represents him and extends hospitalities in his behalf at two hotels.

The Philadelphia Delegation

now stands fifteen for Packer, and the balance are divided between Cass and McCandless.

The Permanent Chairmanship.

A strong contest will be waged over the permanent chairmanship, but it is thought that ex-Senator Charles R. Buckalew, who is understood to favor Packer, will secure the position.

FROM THE WEST.

Departure of a Distinguished Excursion Party—A New Bridge Projected.

LEAVENWORTH, July 12.—An excursion party of forty distinguished railroad men left here for the West this morning by a special train on the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

L. B. Boomer, the Chicago bridge builder, met the Board of Directors of the Leavenworth Bridge Company this morning, when satisfactory arrangements were concluded for the immediate construction of a bridge over the Missouri river at this point. The work will be commenced on both sides of the river this week.

Further Railroad Improvements Contemplated.

The *Bulletin* of to-day has an article stating that as soon as the gauge of the Missouri Pacific Railroad is reduced to correspond with other roads in this section, through trains for the Missouri River and Gulf, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad will be made up in this city. As heretofore, trains will be made up at Leavenworth, running through to Chicago over the bridge at Kansas City, to Cameron and Quincy without change or delay.

FROM WILKESBARRE.

Departure of the Packer Delegation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, July 13.—The Packer delegation to the Democratic Convention leave here to-day for Harrisburg. A portion of them go on the morning train, and the remainder will start at noon. They will make their headquarters at the Bolton Hotel.

The Weather at the Sea-side.

CAPE MAY, July 13.—Wind east; hazy; thermometer, 69.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 13.—Wind east; thermometer, 70.

LONG BRANCH, July 13.—Wind east; clear and pleasant.

FROM EUROPE.

Reorganization of the French Ministry—Napoleonic Tactics—Reforms Being Agitated.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 13.—As already predicted, the Emperor to-day yields to the demands of the Legislative Assembly. It is further stated that at present no change will be made in the ministry, but a reorganization of the cabinet is certain to occur, and that shortly. Throughout the crisis the Emperor's peculiar shrewdness was observable. He has now invited nearly all the deputies to St. Cloud to join in a dinner and soiree, to come off during the present week; he has chatted playfully with many of the deputies of all shades of opinions, saying many piquant things so attractive to Frenchmen.

To one, by whom the Emperor was buttonholed, he said, "Ah, monsieur, the buffet is near; you mean to take hold of my coat, in case I might pull you back,"

To several others he said:—"You begin to treat me as the old lion in the fable, in trying to cut my nails, take out my teeth, and leave me with nothing but my mane, which is considered harmless." To a number of others he said:—"The elections have proven clearly that you must choose between the empire and revolution—between neither system individuals can be set up."

To another party he thus addressed himself:—"I will give full satisfaction and accede to the liberal aspirations of all parties, but I have decided to stop at constitutional boundaries."

While the Emperor's conduct for the past few days has been considered adroit, it must not be considered to have stopped the agitation for further concessions in the way of reforms.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 13—A. M.—Consols, 93¼ for money and 93¼@93⅜ for account. U. S. Five-twenties firm at 82. American stocks quiet. Erie, 18⅜; Illinois Central, 95½.

PARIS, July 13—A. M.—The Bourse opens quiet; Rentes, 71f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, July 13—A. M.—Cotton is firmer, but not higher; middling uplands, 12½d; middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs are firmer. California Wheat, 10s. 10.

LONDON, July 13—A. M.—Linseed Oil sells at £10 2s. Sugar quiet and steady, for both on the spot and afloat. Tallow, 45s. 3d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 13—P. M.—The money market is easier; Consols, 93⅛@93¼ for money, and 93⅛@93¾ for account. U. S. Five-twenties quiet and steady. Stocks steady. Erie, 18¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 24.

LIVERPOOL, July 13—P. M.—Flour, 24s. Western Wheat, 9s. 4d.@9s. 5d. Cheese, 63s.

HAVRE, July 13.—Cotton opened active both on the spot and afloat.

LIVERPOOL, July 13—2 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are quiet and steady.

GENERALITIES.

The Indian Fighter.

This morning General Custer will leave here for the West. His headquarters for the present will be at Fort Hays. No officer during the war or since has been more vigilant, daring, brave, and true than General Custer. Our people have been guarded by him, and saved from peril through his gallantry, and they have a feeling for him of enthusiastic attachment.—*Leavenworth (Kansas) Times and Conservative, July 8.*

Those "Military Satraps."

We notice that the Democratic papers most fierce in their denunciations of "Military Satraps" are now working like beavers to effect the nomination for Governor of one of these same "satraps"—General Hancock. The Ohio Democrats have also just nominated another "satrap" for Governor of that State in the person of General Rosecrans. This is all right, but what do the old hunkers of the party think about it?—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

How to Win an Adversary.

The British have a popular belief that the sure way of making friends of an adversary is down his throat. John Bull runs to dinners as a Chinaman runs to pigtails and chopsticks. John believes that a man most generally feels better-natured and more satisfied with the world when his stomach is well lined with good fat capon and roast beef. Mr. Bull was not mistaken in his belief in regard to Reverdy Johnson. He is likely to be successful in the same way with Minister Motley.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

The Wrong Bird.

A jeweller of Milford was returning home about dusk the other evening with his jewelry box, and while passing along the road the report of a gun proceeding from the meadow near by, where a couple of men were shooting for woodcocks or blind snipes, frightened him so that he dropped his box of jewelry, and one of the sportsmen, an old man who is near sighted, supposing it to be one of the birds, poured the contents of the gun into it. The other hunter supposing the bird to only be wounded, gave it the contents of his gun, and before the watchsmith could explain, the box was completely riddled, and himself narrowly escaped being shot.—*Milford Mutual Friend.*

Storm in Williamsport.

The Williamsport (Pa.) *Bulletin* says:—During the very heavy rain and thunder storm which occurred about two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, accompanied by a high wind, a serious accident occurred. The storm was particularly severe in the western part of the city, and a frame building in process of erection, owned by Messrs. Brown and Phlegar, situated on Woodward avenue, was blown down during the storm. It was 132 feet long by 28 wide, and was inclosed and under roof. When the wind struck the building several men were at work in it. It was lifted up and dropped down on the foundation two or three times, and then taken bodily and carried entirely off from the foundation and landed in a heap of ruins. The roof remains entire; but all the other parts are a complete wreck. Some of the workmen escaped by jumping out; but all who remained in the building were more or less injured. Mr. James Transeau had his hip bone broken, and Conrad Snyder had an arm broken. Reed Hadfield was considerably bruised. Mr. Charles School, the master builder, was slightly injured. It is a wonder that they escaped as well as they did.

Summer Notes.

—At the watering places the ladies wear very pretty breakfast caps of Swiss muslin—a triangular piece—or of white tarletan with quilting of the same on the edge.

—Although early in the season, quite a number of handsome turnouts are at Saratoga, owned principally by New Yorkers.

—Visitors will do well to provide themselves with cups, as it is not always pleasant at the various springs to drink from a tumbler which a *gamin* has just been guzzling from.

—All the watering-place hotels are now provided with bands of music, and the afternoon concerts and little informal hops of the evening have commenced.

—Several well-known and conspicuous New York belles are at Saratoga, and will be followed by those nonsensical individuals known as "society young gentlemen."

—Whatever can be easily put on and off is of course the best to buy for the sea-shore and mountains.

—Sacques are no longer worn, except for simple dress in the carriage, or the jauntiest and briefest kind for breakfast. Then they are of the gayest colors, with strong contrasts of trimming.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Pacific Railroad—An Important Question Decided by the Attorney-General—Appointments.

BALTIMORE.

The Grand Singing Festival—The Performances of the Philadelphia Societies.

FROM WASHINGTON.

An Appointment Declined.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Secretary Boutwell this morning received a telegram from General Francis A. Osborne, recently appointed Supervisor for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, declining the appointment.

Appointment.

L. T. Adams, of New York, has been appointed Consul at Malta.

An Opinion from Attorney-General Hoar Relative to the Pacific Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Attorney-General has prepared the following opinion:—

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 12, 1869.—Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury—Sir:—By your letter of the 25th of June, 1869, you submit to me the consideration of the eleventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July 1, 1862, in which it was provided that no more than fifty thousand dollars of said bonds, for $1000 each, shall be issued, under this act, to aid in constructing the main line of railroad and telegraph, and request me to give you my opinion as to what constitutes the main line of said railroad and telegraph, indicating the point of its commencement on the east and of its termination on the west. I have given the question careful consideration, and am of the opinion that by the true construction of the statute referred to, the main line of the Pacific Railroad intended in the eleventh section thereof commences at the one hundredth meridian, longitude west from Greenwich, and terminates at the eastern boundaries of the State of California. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. HOAR,
Attorney-General.

Trial of a Murderess.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 13—1·35 P. M.—The trial of Minnie Gaines, the mulatto girl, for the murder of a Government clerk named Ingalls, commenced to-day, and is producing a great deal of excitement. The defense hold that she was insane, and will attempt to prove that insanity is hereditary in her family.

Cabinet Meeting.

The regular meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day, all the members being present.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Great Saengerfest—Grand Rehearsal This Morning for the Concert To-night—The Philadelphia Societies Distinguished—How the Prizes will be Awarded.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—The grand rehearsal this morning for the concert of the united singing societies to-night was entirely successful, comprising nearly 2000 voices, showing evidence of their practice in their several solos. The selections were in many instances difficult, but certain parts were given with expression and feeling, and the fortissimo passages with dignity and grandeur. The Philadelphia societies distinguished themselves, and occupy much attention here.

The Mænnerchor, with their band, were present at a grand banquet given last night by the Germania Mænnerchor of this city to their guests. The judges of the prize concert have not yet determined to whom to award the prizes, but it is pretty certain that for the first prizes the Young Mænnerchor of Philadelphia and the Liederkranz of New York will be successful. There will be a continued anxiety until the decision is made known to-morrow afternoon.

William Fischer, organist of your Jewish temple, is the only Philadelphian on the Board of Judges. This afternoon most of the Philadelphia delegations will enjoy themselves on social improvised excursions, everything being done for their comfort and success. The most elaborate and difficult composition sung last night was one by Liszt, sung by your Young Mænnerchor.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Cotton firm; sales of 700 bales at 34½@34¾c. Flour dull, but is without decided change; sales of 8000 barrels. Wheat active and steady; sales of 62,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·48@1·50. Corn steady; sales of 46,000 bushels. Oats dull at 82c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Lard dull at 19¼@19½c. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Stocks very strong. Money active at 7 per cent. Gold, 137⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 123½; do. 1864, do., 121¾; do. 1865, do., 121¾; do. do. new, 120¾; do. 1867, 120¾; do. 1868, 120½; 10-40s, 110¼; Virginia 6s, new, 61¾; Missouri 6s, 88; Canton Co., 62¾; Cumberland preferred, 31; New York Central, 201⅛; Erie, 28¾; Reading, 94¾; Hudson River, 173⅛; Michigan Central, 138½; Michigan Southern, 107¼; Illinois Central, 143⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109; Chicago and Rock Island, 118⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 153¾; Western Union Telegraph, 38½.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—Cotton quiet and steady at 34½c. Flour quiet and steady, with light demand; Howard street superfine, $5·50@5·75; do. extra, $5·75@6·75; do. family, $7·50@9; City Mills superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6·25@6·75; do. family, $7·75@10·50. Western superfine, $5·25@5·75; do. extra, $5·75@6·75; do. family, $7·25@7·75. Wheat opened firm and closed dull; new red, $1·45@1·55. Corn—White, $1·05; Yellow, $1·00. Oats, 70@77c. Mess Pork quiet at $34. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides, 18½@18¾c.; clear do., 18½@18¾c.; shoulders, 15¼@15½c.; hams, 22@22½c. Lard dull at 19½@20c. Whisky scarce and in good demand at $1·04.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph.—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	202¼	West. Union Tel.	38½
Ph. and Rea. R.	94⅜	Toledo and Wabash.	74
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	107⅜	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	77⅞
Cle. and Pitt. R.	108¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	88¼
Chi. and N. W. com.	81½	Adams Express.	69¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	90¾	Wells, Fargo.	23¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	118¾	United States.	71¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	153	Tennessee 6s, New.	55½
Pacific M. S.	37½	Gold.	137⅛

Market firm.

BLAIR.

His Speech and Conduct at Long Branch—A Sharp and Righteous Criticism.

To the Editor of the New York Times:—In the *World* of this morning is yet another explanatory letter from Mr. F. P. Blair in relation to his well-laid attempt to be again brought into notice. If I remember aright, Mr. Blair has already become somewhat famous as a writer of explanatory letters. In this case, however, he makes a sad mistake in not allowing the most charitable view to be taken of his cynduct on the 8th inst.

Among his other infirmities, Mr. Blair is somewhat forgetful. The record of his speech is in my possession, as secretary of the society, and I beg to call his attention to it. He says:—"I will speak for a people who were once our enemies, against whom we contended, and whom we aspersed as Rebels." Now Mr. Blair is not ignorant of the use or the meaning of the words of the English language. "Aspersed as Rebels." Is it an aspersion to call a person by his right name? They were Rebels, bitter, cruel, and vindictive, and the soldiers of this country are not to be insulted by being told that they are "aspersing" them if they say so.

This delicacy is the delicacy of a sensitive politician, who hopes for their suffrage and fears their enmity.

Men who have made our homes desolate, who have strewn the land with the graves of our best and noblest, and who have burdened the country with millions of debt, were Rebels, nothing less, and Mr. Blair must look elsewhere for sympathy and co-operation in apologizing for them.

The eulogy on Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson following in such close connection, and in such an unhappy comparison, could not be misconstrued by the most stupid person.

Mr. Blair, in his heart, no doubt regrets his blunder, which in this case was worse than a crime.

"The apprehension that these army reunions were being used as radical stalking-horses" can be easily allayed, if his Lethean forgetfulness will not prevent his remembering that the constitution of the society expressly precludes the discussion of politics, and its rigid enforcement in his particular case by Admiral Farragut should have quieted him forever on this point.

There is no man connected with the society who ever held a political office, who wants a political office, or who, through fear that he can't get one, is afraid of calling a Rebel by his right name: neither will they allow politicians, Democrats or Republicans, to call them to account for "aspersing Rebels," especially if the remark is illustrated by comparing Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson with Farragut and Sheridan, who were also our guests, and were then sitting with us at our own table.

As to Benj. F. Butler, to whom he refers in his note, hoping to still further increase his political stock in trade, I have nothing to say. Benj F. Butler is of age and can speak for himself, as Mr. Blair has learned in times past.

Mr. Blair should recall his classical reading and remember Philip, the King of Macedon, who, in his most desperate condition, was sagacious enough to be aware of his two-fold character, nad allowed an appeal from one to the other.

The charity of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf is with Mr. Blair; but the society cannot be held accountable if its hospitality was too generously appreciated by its guest.

It is, moreover, well for the society that its position should be at once and forever defined. It can never be made use of by any politician, whatever his character or antecedents.

GRANVILLE P. HAWES,
No. 20 Nassau street, New York, July 12, 1869.

Very Fragrant!

The carcasses of 59 horses, 22 cows, 61 pigs, 679 dogs, 265 cats, 55 goats, 229 fowls, besides 388 beds, 244 pillows, and a large quantity of offal, were found floating in Gowanus bay and its vicinity during the month of June last. This is an exceedingly interesting and highly flavored exhibit, and we cannot but admire the benevolence of those kind-hearted individuals who provided the 388 beds and 244 pillows for the deceased fowls and beasts; only the supply fell somewhat short of the demand. Brooklyn's cup of charity ran over upon the occasion. Ours never does; at least in that particular direction.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

A Sluggish Sympathy.

There seems to be a lull not only of the belligerent operations in Cuba, but also in the interest we have hitherto felt for the Cuban cause. It may be that the hot weather has affected both; or that Fish's policy has had a depressing influence; or that the withdrawal of American ships from Cuban waters is regarded as a proof of the indifference of our Government; or that the combatants have decided upon a course of masterly inactivity, trusting to climate and disease to decimate the ranks of the adversary; but at any rate, the war for liberty in the faithful island drags sluggishly along, and our enthusiasm is rapidly wilting.—*N. Y. Correspondence.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, July 13, 1869.

The usual weekly bank statement is very unfavorable to an easy market, as was anticipated. With the exception of specie, which shows an increase over last week of $181,672, there is a general falling off. Deposits have decreased $1,278,737, loans $796,766, and legal-tenders $615,956. These figures fully account for the decided appearances of stringency at the banks during the past week, and the conservative policy which has distinguished their course in regard to loans.

In New York the market appears to have undergone a sudden change, currency having been advanced yesterday as low as 6 per cent. on call. This drop in the price of money can only be the result of the action of the District Attorney in relation to the usury laws, and is proof positive that the condition of the market there during the last three weeks was mainly due to the manipulations of unscrupulous cliques. It is not improbable that our own market has been more or less under the same influences.

Currency continues firm at 6@8 per cent. on call, and discounting is nominal as yesterday.

Gold is quiet, opening at 137¾, and selling on Third street at noon at 137⅝. Government securities are strong, and prices have slightly advanced.

The aggregate business at the Stock Board this morning was light, without, however, any essential change in prices.

The offerings of State loans were small and prices steady. City loans advanced a fraction and closed at 100⅛ for the new certificates, with 94¾ bid for the old. Lehigh Gold Loan was firm at 95¾@96. Reading Railroad was quite firm, and closed at 47⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57, no change; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56¼, an advance of ¼; with 131½ bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 53⅜ for Minehill Railroad; 42 for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 69 for Norristown Railroad; and 37¼ for Catawissa Railroad, the latter an advance of ¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was quiet at 31.

The movements in Canal shares were unimportant. Schuylkill Navigation preferred closed at 21½ bid; and Lehigh Navigation at 36½ bid.

Prices of Bank and Passenger Railway shares were without change.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1300	City 6s, New	ls.	100⅜	36 sh	Penna. ls.
$1800	do	ls. c.	100⅜	Saturday	57
$200	do		100⅜	11	do rec'pts. 56⅞
$100	do		100⅜	96	do ls. 57
$3900	do	ls. c.	100⅜	10 sh	Read R. ls. c. 46⅜
$1100	do	ls.	100⅜	25	do d b c. 46⅜
$2000	Pa R 2 m		96⅛	100	do 2d&l. 47⅛
$6000	Leh gold l	ls.	95	100	do c. 47⅛
$1000	do	ls.	96	4 sh	Cam & Am R. 131¾
$4000	Phila & E 7s.		86½	200 sh	N Y & M. b60.
$1000	W Jer 6s.		90¾	lots	47⅜
10 sh	Leh Val R. c		56¼	200	do ls. b5. 4·81

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3000	Pa R 1m 6s.		97¾	100 sh	Read. b30. 47⅜
$1000	5-20s, 67, cp		120⅜	100	do c. 47 3-16
$2000	U S 6s, '81, Cp.		120½	100	do b3. 47⅜
7 sh	Penna R.		57	5	do d bill. 46¾
100	do		57	100	do 860. 47 3-16
2 sh	Phil & T R.		129½	400	do 47¼
5 sh	Far & M Bk.		120	100	do 47⅝
20 sh	Minehill R.		53¾	100	do c. 47 3-16
50 sh	Read. d bill.		46¾	100	do b30. 47⅜
100	do		612. 47⅜	300	do 860 w n. 47 3-16

SECOND BOARD.

$2000	Pa 6s 2 sec. c&p.		104½	42 sh	Leh Val R. ls. 56¾
$2500	City 6s, New.	ls.	100⅜	62 sh	Penna R. 57
$1000	Leh V n bs.	rg.	94	35 sh	Read. d bill. 46⅝
$1000	Leh Gold 1.	ls.	96½	5	do d bill. 46⅝
$200	Leh R I		88	300	do ls. 47 3-16
40 sh	Penna R.	c.	57	100	do b30. 47⅜
15	do		57		

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	137⅜	11·30 A. M.	137⅛
11·23 "	137⅜	11·32 "	137¼
11·25 "	137⅜	11·45 "	137⅜

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121¼@121⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 123¼@123¾; do., 1864, 121¾@122⅛; do., Nov., 1865, 121¾@122⅛; do., July, 1865, 120⅞@120¾; do., 1867, 120¾@120⅞; do., 1868, 120¾@120¾; 10-40s, 110⅛@110¾. Pacifics, 107⅞@107⅝. Gold, 137⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121¼@121⅝; do. 1862, 123¼@123⅝; do. 1864, 121¾@122; do. 1865, 121¾@122; do. 1865, new, 120¾@120¾; do. 1867, new, 120¾@120¾; do. 1868, 120¾@120¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 110¼@110¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 107¼@107½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾. Gold, 137¼@137¾; Silver, 131@133.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The week opened with a very strong and buoyant market in Wall street, the easy feeling prevailing at the close of business on Saturday having become decidedly cheerful and leading to an upward turn in the values of the leading speculative securities. The Washington despatch announcing that the Secretary of the Treasury would purchase three millions of bonds on the remaining Wednesdays of the month was primarily the occasion of this revival of the speculative feeling for a rise. It was not known at first whether these purchases were to supersede or to be supplemental to the original plan of buying a million every other week, the notice at the door of the Sub-Treasury merely confirming what was given in the newspaper despatches. But General Butterfield telegraphed to Washington for fuller information, and soon after prepared the following:—

"'By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury the Treasury will purchase each Wednesday of the present month $3,000,000 of six per cent. bonds, making in all a purchase of $9,000,000 of bonds during the remainder of July. Proposals will be received and the purchase made upon the general conditions as heretofore, the proposals being opened at twelve o'clock noon on Wednesdays. Further particulars may be had by application to the Deputy Assistant Treasurer, at this office. These purchases of bonds will be held subject to future action of Congress, and do not change existing orders for purchases of bonds on alternate Thursdays.'

"The bonds to be purchased by the Government during the remainder of the month are at the times and in the lots as follows:—

July 13	$3,000,000
July 15	1,000,000
July 21	3,000,000
July 28	3,000,000
July 29	1,000,000
Total	$11,000,000

"During the ensuing three weeks the amount of currency to be released from the Treasury will, therefore, be nearly fifteen millions—a very valuable acquisition to our local circulation.

"The money market, while fairly active at seven per cent. currency, was characterized by no regular fluctuations nor underhanded extra legal rates. Even gold interest, if paid, was exceptional. A good many loans were made at six per cent. on prime collaterals, or where they were suffered to remain unchanged from Saturday afternoon. Even on Governments, however, there was a good demand for money at the full legal figure, showing that, while the popular feeling anticipates a very easy market, the Treasury disbursements have not been large en

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

GILBERT C. WALKER, GOVERNOR-ELECT OF VIRGINIA.

From the N. Y. Times.

We are assured by one who has personally known Governor Walker for many years, that the notice of him which we published in a recent issue from the Troy *Times* is in many respects inaccurate, and in some particulars calculated to do the Governor injustice.

After graduating at Hamilton College Mr. Walker studied law in Binghamton, where he was admitted to the bar in 1854. In 1855 he removed to Owego, Tioga county, New York, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He belonged to the Democratic party, and in 1856, and not in 1859, and after he had been a resident of the county upwards of a year instead of less than four months, as stated by the Troy *Times*, he became the Democratic candidate for District Attorney. A young man of but twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, of genial manners, and with a remarkably fine presence, he was very popular with all who knew him. But the Republican candidate, who was Mr. Tracy, the present United States District Attorney for the Eastern District, and not Mr. Hancock, as the Troy *Times* erroneously supposes, while he lacked many of the personal qualities which added so much to Walker's popularity, possessed many advantages over him which told heavily against Walker in the canvass. He was a native of the county, knew its people well, and had host of personal friends in the Democratic party. Three years previous he had been defeated to the same office as a Whig, while on the state ticket the county gave seven hundred Democratic majority. The point to be made by the Democrats was to select a candidate who could poll the entire Democratic vote against Tracy. This Walker did, and more, running slightly ahead of his ticket. The county, however, unexpectedly went strongly for Fremont, and Walker was, of course, defeated.

"The defeat was a grievous disappointment to the ambitious young lawyer," he certainly did not manifest it by soon after bidding his friends in Oswego good-by, and removing to Chicago, as the *Times* intimates, for shortly after the election the political rivals for office became partners in business, and for three years did what in the country was deemed a large and successful business. But the amount of legal business to be transacted in a rural county like Tioga was too limited to satisfy the ambition of Mr. Walker, who, in 1860, removed to Chicago. From 1855 to 1860 Mr. Walker always acted and voted with the Democratic party of Tioga county, and if he ever felt he made a mistake in uniting his fortunes with that party, we are sure he never said so to a Republican friend, nor to any one else. Nor is it true that in settling in Chicago he declared himself a Republican.

In the Presidential contest of that year he was a Douglas Democrat. On the breaking out of the war in 1861, he still followed Douglas and gave his earnest support to the administration. He confined himself, however, to the practice of his profession until 1864, when he removed to Norfolk, Va., where he has since resided. Soon after settling in Norfolk he united with others in organizing a national bank, of which he became President. A Democrat, he was among the very first men in the country to insist upon the duty of the General Government to extend suffrage to the negroes of the South. As just as he is magnanimous, the freedman can have no truer friend, and the adherent of the "lost cause" no more considerate and kindly Governor, than Gilbert C. Walker.

THE FRENCH INVALID.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Europe is a great infirmary, as M. Emile Girardin has just remarked, and we agree with him that most of the nations are so sick that only liberty will cure them. Italy, through demonstrations in her principal cities, has been faithfully imitating the distempers of France, not to repeat her recent scandal of Parliamentary corruption. Spain has a government with anarchy growling outside. Austria is only over one of a series of crises which her polyglot empire is bound to undergo. South Germany has tendencies to Bismark, and antipathies to Rome, which Hohenlohe is striving to put in logical, and even hostile, array. France, at the head of the continental infirmary, has called in her doctors for consultation. She has not only chosen them for herself in part, but she insists on a certain form of cure.

Both schools of political treatment have been heard, with many advantages of power and prejudice in favor of the worst of them. It was claimed for the Emperor that he had restored universal suffrage, granted amnesty, and liberty of the press, and of public meeting: that he had abolished capital punishment, imprisonment for debt, and ameliorated the penitentiary system; that he had proposed new and good laws on associations, and made an advantageous treaty of commerce; that he had built at his own cost many cheap lodging-houses, and reduced the taxes on small shopkeepers; that he has founded co-operative societies, and charitable banks, and asylums, and soup-kitchens; that he has succored the poor, provided for sick children, and diffused gratuitous instruction at the capital; and, finally, has beautified Paris. Invalid France replies that her Emperor's charity is cruel, since she has to pay a hundred fold for all the alms she gets, besides having to support the immense pensionary system of an empire—to pay for soldiers to keep her quiet, and officials to keep her disgusted. The empire absorbs two billions and a half of francs every year, and yet gets into debt. It gives $20,000 to each of its Councillors, and $6000 to each of its Senators; to all of the imperial connection annuities, and since 1852 about $160,000,000 to the Church. The Crimean war cost France about $260,000,000 more; the Italian war about $75,000,000; Rome nearly $10,000,000; China $60,000,000; Syria $4,000,000; and Mexico $200,000,000. Sick France has to spend nearly $180,000,000 on her army every year, and, in short, says one of her most earnest radicals, the empire has cost in fourteen years, without counting a deficit of four hundred millions, no less than five, and very nearly six, billions of francs. The general objection to the empire may be resolved into the fact that it is too expensive and at the same time of too little worth to be paid for with Frenchmen's lives, liberties, and purses at one and the same time.

These things being understood, there could be no mistake as to the verdict of the late elections. The Emperor did not fail to catch its meaning. But the process of imperial bending, the ceremony of imperial concession, is supposed to be a matter of nice calculation as to time, tone, and occasion. After talking to bourgeoisie and cures at Beauvais, and soldiers at Chalons; after whispering with Prince Napoleon, and reading a public letter from Duke Persigny; after writing to M. Mackan and M. Schneider, meanwhile fining a score of presses and directing sentence against a goodly number of their writers, including Henri Rochefort, the Emperor has approached the ground of surrender. He said that the empire could not yield to passion, but we knew that all he wanted was a ceremony, with proper discounts of feelings on either side, and then the Emperor would yield like the usurer of liberties that he is, lending them out with avaricious tact and upon good interest.

But the least concession which the Emperor can now make is important. He can do no more, say the Imperialists—he can do no less, say the Radicals and Liberals—than erect the principle of ministerial responsibility. According to fresh advice by the cable, his ministry have offered their resignations. The Emperor answers them with a shrug, a doubt, and with a certain affectation. "Are you sure, gentlemen, that the country is with you?" and "Here is a question of dignity which will not yield to any pressure." But the Emperor is letting himself down gracefully all the while, if our telegrams are to be believed, and is only disturbed in mind to think that he shall fall off in the estimation of France as a model of deportment—of deportment under pressure. It is not for kings to be martyrs, and it won't do for thrones set up by pressure to yield to it, unless the descent be a great deal more gradual than the rise. We hear that the imperial ministry has not been dissolved, and that the Emperor's concessions include a choice of ministers from the legislative body. His Majesty is a shrewd politician and a grave student, but at this moment his solemn occupation seems to be the discovery of not what will avail to cure France so much as what will safely keep her sick. The cure of the disease would be the death of the Emperor. For the matter, His Majesty is the disease.

THE CUBAN CAMPAIGN OF LIBERATION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Time is calling the roll of events which mark the decay of Spanish power in America with a rapidity that has no precedent in the history of the Spanish American colonies. On the 4th day of January of the present year General Dulce arrived at Havana full of high hope to assume the command of that important colony. Four months before that day an apparently unimportant revolution had broken out in Yara, which his predecessor had been impotent to suppress, and Cespedes, as the ruler of free Cuba, was then installed at Bayamo. General Dulce arrived when the Spanish power rejoiced in the full flush of its strength. Its army had not yet been depleted; the great sugar district of the island was just beginning to harvest its product and pour its wealth into the lap of the colonial power, and the Spanish population of the cities and the large towns had been recently organized in battalions, filled with enthusiasm and hope. The promises of peace which the words of Dulce bore to the revolted Cubans were sustained by the possibilities of a strong and rich administration, which seemed to have full power to enforce its threats and satisfy its vengeance.

But six short though eventful months have elapsed since we looked upon this picture, and again we behold the spectacle which attends the advent of a new Captain-General. The wealth of men and resources which existed at the opening of the year has been lavished, but the enthusiastic hopes of the battalions of Spanish volunteers have not been realized, while the failure of Dulce has compelled his involuntary return to Spain. General de Rodas comes to take his place; but how different is the situation! The revolution has enjoyed a six months' longer lease of life, and life to an unsuppressed revolution means organization and an increase of power. The army has been depleted till it has ceased to be the hope and the reliance of the Government. The harvest has been gathered and all its wealth expended without diminishing the needs of the administration. The enthusiasm of the volunteer battalions has been changed to discord and distrust, and the first act of the new commander is a significant order to the few hundreds of troops he has brought with him to march into the great fortress that commands the island capital and hold no intercourse with the volunteers or troops in the city.

After this General de Rodas lands and walks in solemn procession the distance of a few rods which lie between the landing place and the palace. Not a female face beams upon his arrival, and the grim and belted volunteers receive him with a few scanty cheers and an abundance of criticisms upon his bearing and his supposed intentions. They had violated all law in deposing his predecessor, and in the four weeks during which they had controlled the government they had learned the urgency of its needs, and had come to appreciate the great fact that their hopes could triumph only through succor from Spain. He is the first instalment of this succor and the depositary of the power of the metropolis, and his words are waited for in anxious silence. These are soon heard, and they recognize that the hitherto derided insurrection is now the fearful calamity of civil war, and they express the hope of being able to triumph in the contest, through the "brave and disciplined army, and the armed volunteers, to whose determined spirit and efforts the salvation of the island is partly due." Then follow words of unqualified praise of the volunteers, who are declared to "deserve well of their country," and a proclamation to the army and navy, who are exhorted "to be faithful friends of the volunteers, now your brothers." These words of General de Rodas may be the words of wisdom, or they may be those of policy and craft. His position is a precarious and a dangerous one. His policy, he tells us, is embodied in three words—"Spain, justice, honesty;" and he explains these to mean that Spain will find in her patriotism inexhaustible resources to preserve the integrity of her territory, will render an equal administration of justice to the high official and the artisan, and require honesty and strict economy in every branch of the Government. All of this appertains purely to the Spanish population and officers, as the Cubans have no part or position in the colonial arrangements. Of other matters he says little. Reforms are postponed till the end of the civil war, and this he will accomplish at any cost. He recognizes the decline of commerce, the ruin of industry, the disappearance of property, and the increasing emigration, which is rapidly diminishing the elements of wealth. If he fails to suppress the revolution through a united and desperate effort of the volunteers, in a campaign which must be made as soon as the rainy season is past, it will be the final failure. Spain must then turn to other views, for which she is already preparing. What success General Rodas will meet with we shall soon know; for he must move soon in support of the many harassed garrisons now holding precarious positions in the interior of the island. These must be partially relieved before the campaign opens, and time will soon show what events remain in store to mark the closing days of Spanish power in the New World.

THE DRAMATIC TEAPOT.

From the N. Y. World.

Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth! A personal squabble of two unconspicuous men has swollen, with a few weeks' nursing, into an international feud. When a certain Mr. Henderson, the agent here of an English burlesque troupe, was assailed indecently in a sporting paper and assaulted in the theatre where his troupe was performing, it gave rise to a ten hours' sensation among the very small number of hangers-on about theatres and sporting papers; and then the matter would have died out had not Mr. Henderson set systematically to work fanning it, both here and abroad, feeding the flame with cards and letters, until it now threatens to roast out all those innocent Yankee critics who never heard of Henderson at all. Had this gentleman quietly subsided, after his excoriation, into his unobtrusive sub-managerial duties, reserving the redress of his wrongs for such time and means as are legally furnished in this country quite as promptly as in England, the vituperation of his assailant would have remained innocuous in its natural seclusion. But being wounded to the quick, and, withal, being clever as the thing goes among managers, he succeeded in creating the impression abroad that he was the victim of a concerted hostility here to all English actors. Whatever small consolation it may be to the aggrieved Briton, sojourning far away from Bow street and the ægis of the *Times*, to ventilate himself in this manner, must be cheerfully accorded him; but the result is peculiarly painful to the forbearing rectitude of the average Yankee critic, who is now accused by heavy English editorials of carrying a revolver in his pocket and a bowie-knife in his boot-leg to all representations by English actors, and to be endowed with an irresistible impulse to "gouge" these imported innocents after the curtain is down, and otherwise cantankerously chaw them up on all occasions. We hear with sorrow a great deal of ponderous talk, on the other side, of Yankee prejudice and the rowdyism of the press, the injustice of criticism, and the prosecution of the blondes—all of which, it is needless to say, is the sheerest and most unwarrantable nonsense, hardly equal to the article which Britain has furnished to our boards.

As for the animosity of the American press and people to English actors, it is a pure figment of the perturbed British brain. It long ago became a well-settled conviction in this country that England had no actors, save such as were lent to her by France and America. Heaven knows our managers have turned every stone in the kingdom in their search for them. With our characteristic generosity, we sent them Bateman, Patti, Kellogg, Florence, Reignolds, Fairclough, Jefferson, Drew, Clarke, Sothern, Owens, and Mark Smith, and received in return burlesquers, clowns, and Hendersons. The feeling on this side has been one of mild disappointment and sorrowful remonstrance. Scott-Siddons was treated with a tender consideration of her British parentage which her talents did not warrant. The kindest and most amiable advice was bestowed upon Fiddes to induce her to learn a profession which she was not calculated to adorn, and her British husband flew to this country breathing fire and smoke against the manager who only insisted on her leaving the theatre she was not calculated to benefit. We commiserated Gladstane and Susan Galton and Lucy Rushton as became our hospitality and long suffering. We put up with Marriott in exchange for Susan Denin, whom we sent to greedy Britons with all her imperfections on her head; and we hid our disappointment at the inequality of the barter. We fattened Lingard in his foolery. We cast our pearls before Henry Beckett. We actually—such was the height to which we carried our consanguineous forbearance—we actually tolerated Farnie.

But all our magnanimity counts for nothing, it seems, because this injudicious and unfortunate Henderson has had his nose punched in a personal broil.

Little use is there in trying to enlighten the nervous old lady over the water. We may assure her that it is many years since we unscalped unpopular actors on Broadway, and that the sale of tar and feathers at the entrances to English performances has been abolished. She will continue to quote Henderson, and to asseverate that it eclipses the most extravagant pages of "Martin Chuzzlewit," and justifies the intemperate attacks of Arthur Sketchley. Still, as a mere soother to the nerves of the few remaining burlesquers in England who are all meditating a descent upon us, and as simple matter of fact, we must be permitted to say that not an English blonde, so far as we have heard, has been ridden on a rail this season. Furthermore, that our critics no longer attend the theatre in their war-paint or dusty from recent buffalo-hunting, and, as a rule, leave their bowie-knives in the lobby. Even Mr. Henderson may sleep sweetly o' nights within pistol-shot of the Rowdy journal's office if he but give up letter-writing. There is no danger, ladies. Not the slightest. We are not incensed. We are sad and sick.

DEAN STANLEY ON INTERNATIONAL INTERCOURSE.

From the N. Y. World.

The sermon which the cable reports to us to have been preached on the Fourth of July in London by the Dean of Westminster, Dr. Stanley, would seem to have been "like apples of gold in pictures of silver." It was fitly spoken, for, as the Fourth fell upon a Sunday, the theme naturally passed to the legitimate domain of the pulpit; and it was a word fit to be spoken, if the gist of it was, as the telegrams bring it to us, an earnest plea for tolerance and courtesy of speech between England and America. It is astonishing how much mischief has been done in this world by men's forgetting as public personages the civility which is a part of their nature as private citizens. No decent American ever dreams of insulting an individual Englishman because he is an Englishman, and no decent Englishman ever gives an individual American to understand that he expects him to pick his teeth with a bowie-knife, or sit at dinner in a Panama hat, or expectorate on the carpet, merely because he is an American. But our public men, both in the press and in the Senate, are extremely given to hurling foul scorn at the "bloated aristocracy" of Britain; and, if English statesmen as a rule are less guilty in this particular towards us than are American statesmen towards England, the English press makes up for their forbearance in the most liberal fashion. The best American papers discuss English themes more intelligently, we think, and more fairly than American themes are usually discussed by the best English journals.

Of course, Dean Stanley's sermon was aimed at his own countrymen chiefly. But its exhortations may profitably be remembered and applied on our own side of the water. It does not detract from their value to us, and will hardly impair their good influence in England, that Dean Stanley is by no means what we know here as a political preacher. To say that he is one of the finest and ripest scholars of whom the English Church can boast, and that his place among men of letters is far above the salt, is to say what everybody knows who knows anything either of the English Church or of English letters. But he is a living man of the world (we use the phrase in its best sense) as well as a scholar and a man of letters. He was married a few years ago to one of the sisters of the late Sir Frederick Bruce, a lady whom many travelled Americans know and honor as one of the truest and most intelligent friends whom we possess in Great Britain; and, as the relations both of Dr. Stanley and of his wife with their sovereign are notoriously those of near personal friendship, it may be safely assumed that, in selecting his theme and the day for treating his theme, the Dean of Westminster was governed by political considerations, although of no vulgar or ignoble kind. The sermon, indeed, may be taken as a semi-official declaration that the highest personage in the British realm earnestly desires that peace, good-will, and justice may prevail between her people and ourselves. The Queen of Great Britain, it is true, cannot control either a single powerful press or a fragment of a political party in her own dominions. She does not even vote; and, if we are to believe the ladies of the *Revolution*, she is, therefore, but an insignificant and helpless sort of person. But she is, notwithstanding all this, a genuine power in Britain. Her spirit and her proclivities have a real influence; and it is not a trifling thing that, in this matter of the existing irritation between England and America, the spirit of the English sovereign should be just and her proclivities pacific.

We doubt, on the whole, whether those who are esteemed to be hostile to us in the English world of opinion heed Dean Stanley's admonitions so much as those who are conspicuously "by way of being friendly to us." So far as America is concerned, the leading sin of English comment upon us and our affairs is its more or less consciously supercilious tone, and this is decidedly more provoking from a professed well-wisher than from an open or a probable enemy. The foolishness of such a friend, for example, as Mr. Goldwin Smith, who thinks our newspapers want "elevation of tone" because they sometimes quiz the hat and boots of H. G., is a good deal harder to bear than the vituperation of such a thorough foe as Roebuck. That a man grown, and a professor at that, who has seen the plaid trowsers of Lord Brougham and his shocking bad hat shown up in all possible forms in all sorts of British journals ever since he could read, should be scandalized when Americans take like liberties with their own public characters, is insulting, because it implies that, in the professor's judgment, we are a raw and inferior kind of people for whom there is no escape from solemnity save into malice. Or, when the *Times* again treats the Boston Peace Festival as a serious indication that the American people, after all, are not so savage and blood-thirsty as their general ways and manners would lead people to fancy, it is hard to elect between laughing at the absurdity and being vexed by the impertinence. What Dean Stanley seems to have laid to heart—the fact, namely, that England and America must henceforth treat each other with the frank courtesy and unreserved justice of equals, if they are to maintain friendly relations at all—is a simple thing enough for us. But it is very far from being really and generally apprehended in England. And so we hope that the Dean's discourse may help to do a real good in England which greatly needs to be done there. Those who would just now be most benefited by it on our side of the house, we fear it will hardly touch. Sumner and his associates, having taken up England for a thorough "dressing" from the "highly moral," pedagogic, and parenetic point of view, will hardly be persuaded to subside into Christians and gentlemen even by a kindly sermon preached in London on the Fourth of July by one of the chaplains of the grand-daughter of George III.

A GOOD SIGN.

From the N. Y. Times.

The heartiness with which the South generally joined all other parts of the country in the celebration of the national anniversary is an excellent token of the progress made in reviving the national spirit.

During the war no such disposition was manifested. In fact, one of the very first acts of South Carolina, after her passage of the secession ordinance, was the abrogation of the Fourth of July as a holiday; and every secession ordinance elsewhere was followed by similar action. It was instinctively apprehended that the national ideas and associations of the Fourth were all counter to the traitorous work in which they were engaged. It was thus a prime object with them to get rid of the day altogether.

Conversely, there can be but one interpretation of their present alacrity in greeting the day with the old honor. It adds another proof that the redeeming agencies have taken a strong hold in the Southern heart, and have already nearly remoulded it to the cast of American citizenship. It is another illustration of the historical fact that there is a peculiar vital principle in American nationality—an essence in the blood that will not die out, and forever establishes that, "Once an American, always an American."

It is rare that an immigrant from the Old World is seen who has any attachment to his native land except merely as the soil that gave him birth. To his original government he is no longer bound by the least tie of sympathy. All loyalty to *that* he has cast from him forever, and has become morally incapable of ever renewing it. But no man who has been born to American citizenship—who has once rejoiced in its acknowledged glory as in the sunshine of heaven, can ever forget it or long renounce it. The pride and joy of it have become a part of his personal existence—a *second nature* which cannot be discarded. If, in weakness or folly, it is set at naught for a while, it is sure, in due time, to reassert itself. It is this peculiar *indefensibility* of American sentiment that justified the old answer to the secessionists, that even if they should accomplish their end their success would be only temporary, that the divided country would surely come together again. It was this, too, that justified the faith all through the fiercest rage of the war that there was nothing in the malign predictions of implacable sectional hates and interminable sectional feuds which would make a restored Union a monstrous counterfeit and a curse instead of a blessing. If there has not yet been time to work out pacification fully, there is no lack of proof that the old spirit is renewing its strength, and is bound to prevail.

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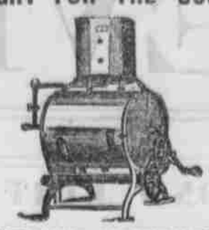

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CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1869.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1869, the annexed bill, entitled

"An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Paymen Ground Rents and Mortgages.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, seven hundred thousand dollars for the payment of ground rents and mortgages held against the city, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof; there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the further sum of Three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, June 24, 1869, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 26 5t5

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THE SÆNGERFEST.

The Performance of the Oratorio of the "Messiah" on Sunday Evening.

The following should have appeared in our issue of yesterday, but it was unavoidably delayed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—The oratorio of the *Messiah*, as given by the Baltimoreans, cannot be termed anything else than a success. It was so, not alone in respect to its musical rendition, but also in the harmony of disposition and temperament of its vocal performers. Selected, as they were, from the different organizations of Baltimore and from the several ranks and grades of the musical profession thereof, they joined in the good work of giving, with proper expression and emphasis, the chorals of Handel's great masterwork, irrespective of local jealousies and professional bickerings, thus promoting the credit of their city and advancing the dignity and prestige of its vocal force. Nearly 400 singers of more or less ability stepped out on the platform this evening, and well and faithfully did they interpret their parts. It is doubtful if this could be said for other cities possessing a greater number of singers than Baltimore, because of their petty malignity and professional quarrellings.

The hall of the Maryland Institute is 360 feet long, and will comfortably seat 2500 people. It is not especially well adapted acoustically, but in the present instance any defect in that respect was not noticeable excepting to a musical connoisseur. With the fine chorus and grand orchestra of especially selected musicians, the effect was truly grand, and, as oratorio music is something new in Baltimore, the audience, which was composed in great part of the *elite* of the city, were in ecstacies at the success attending the entertainment.

The orchestra first distinguished itself by the performance of the overture to the oratorio, the introductory *grave* movement showing off to advantage the wind instruments, followed by the fascinating lead for the violins, *allegro moderato*, with bassoons, flutes, and hautboys gently intermingling, the whole ending with an expressive *adagio*, giving much effect and solemnity.

Himmer, the popular tenor who was wont to gladden the hearts of ye Philadelphians in German opera, then opened the sacred concert, by giving in fine voice and style the recitative in E major, "Troestet Zion, spricht euer Gott" ("Comfort my people, saith your God"), which followed with the aria, "Alle Thale macht hoch und er haben" ("Every valley shall be exalted"). It was evidently a tax, not on his musical knowledge, but on his vocal power, owing to the great extent of space to be filled. Madame Rotter, the soprano primo, was not so essentially successful in this respect; and, although she sang with great expression and artistic ability, it was noticeable that she was not so much at home in this spacious hall as in the Academy of Music in your city, which is not at all remarkable for its acoustic properties either, by-the-by. The lady is, however, justly entitled to the deserved popularity and prestige attending her name, and is properly esteemed wherever she appears.

The composer has not given a great variety of leading arias to the soprano in this work, but Madame Rotter made a good impression in those intrusted to her, and has a fine, methodical style of vocalization, and a sweet voice of medium range. It cannot be in justice claimed, however, that her power is more than medium.

Frederici, the contralto, is as lovely as ever, and to-night she was most enthusiastically applauded in one of the first gems of the work, "Er ward verschmahet und verachtet" ("He was despised and rejected") as well as the other leading parts written for the contralto.

The noble basso profundo of Hermanns was most acceptable in all the many fine selections Handel has especially favored that voice with, amongst which may be mentioned the aria (we give the English names, that they may be the more easily identified), "But who may abide the day of His coming?" "The people that walked in darkness," and "Why do the nations so furiously rage?" In each of these he especially distinguished himself.

The choruses were given with unusual precision and promptitude, the different *tempos* being taken up at once, and without evidence of nervousness or embarrassment so frequently manifested on such occasions. The lights and shades were nicely observed as to the *piano* and *forte* passages, and, in a word, the results of good practicing and private study were perceptible. Of course, very much of the oratorio was omitted, but what was given reflected credit on the executants in general, both vocal and instrumental, and especially on Mr. Charles Lenschow, the director of the Saengerfest, who has labored with an energy and zeal worthy of all praise. The reputation and credit, however, necessarily attaching to his name from such an event will amply repay him for the trouble he has taken, and it is certain that the oratorio of the *Messiah* will not prove the least successful of his labors.

—A Jackson, Mississippi, despatch of the 9th says The new organ of the National Republican party made its appearance to-day. It hoists the name of Judge Dent for Governor. The salutatory says it will be truly national in all its aims, yielding a hearty and unqualified support to the administration of President Grant, and urging a strict adherence to the reconstruction acts. It will endeavor to bring about such wise and reasonable action on the part of the people of Mississippi as will place them in full accord with Congress and the nation, and it will advocate universal suffrage and universal amnesty upon a basis of civil and political equality to all. Judge Dent's nomination on the Grant platform meets with warm approbation and general applause.

—A Washington correspondent of a Baltimore paper says:—Major Wofford, of Mississippi, now here, has received a telegram from Jackson, in that state, saying:—"The National Union Republican party, backed by the popular sentiment of the State, will support Judge Lewis Dent for Governor. His election is a certainty. Will he accept?" This despatch is signed by the Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, the Secretary of War, the Judge of the Criminal Court at Vicksburg, the United States District Attorney, T. C. Murphy, and other prominent citizens. Major Wofford was to-day authorized by Judge Dent to say he would accept the nomination. The convention meets the 15th of July.

—Printer Douglass is "the negro in de fence."

—Bismark's two sons are coming to the States.

THE SICKLES TESTIMONIAL.

An Independent Radical Journal on the Recent Reception.

From the N. Y. Nation.

We suppose few intelligent persons read the extraordinary "testimonial" sent to General Sickles, and signed by a number of "prominent citizens," previous to his departure for his post in Spain, without feeling, if not saying, that it is high time that there should be a plain, general understanding as to the nature and extent of the relations existing in the United States between morals and politics. We cherish no delusions on this subject. No politician need fancy that in opening the subject we are going to furnish him with a laugh at our expense, by arguing from the assumption that none but the pure and good should fill places of honor or profit. What we seek, and what the community seeks, from the class of people who signed this Sickles testimonial, is a plain answer to these two questions:—

1. Would it be possible for a man to commit any crime so heinous, or lead any life so debased, as to disqualify him for a political office in the United States?

2. Suppose that there exists no such disqualification, what is your real opinion as to the effect on social order and morality—putting politics aside altogether—of a public announcement, such as has been made in this Sickles case, by lawyers, editors, merchants, and philanthropists, that a man of infamous character is not only not unfit for a high public position, but is deserving of "the personal respect and esteem and friendship" of his fellow-citizens?

Lest it should be supposed that we are indulging in mere declamation, with nothing but a hypothesis for our text, let us briefly state the facts of the case. General Sickles was—in so far as his life was concerned—up to the outbreak of the war, a New York politician of the lowest order, which is saying a great deal. But in addition to this, his private life was from early manhood down to the same period—that is, to the age of forty-five or thereabouts—infamous in the literal, generally accepted sense of that term. We are not going to sully our pages by reiterating the leading incidents in his career. It is sufficient to say that they are such that, to match them in the case of a public man, one has to search not the historical literature of modern Christendom, but the pages of Tacitus or Suetonius. This, we admit, is strong language; but we mean it to be strong. Considered in relation to the facts, of which it is intended to give the reader an idea, it is mild language. Moreover, we are not in saying this giving the results of mere rumor. We give a version of his career which we have had from men who knew him well in his youth and manhood, which hundreds in this city could confirm on oath, which is, in part, of judicial record, and which nobody—neither he nor those who last week attempted to fete him—has had the courage to deny. In short, the year 1861 found him a man with whom men of honor in civilized countries do not associate, and whom no respectable woman could meet under any circumstances in social life. The war opened to him a chance of partial redemption. The advice which honest men who attach any importance to character would have given him when he was entering the army was to expose himself freely, and earn the silence and forgetfulness of the community he had lived in by an honorable death. He served bravely, was badly wounded, and survived the war. We have no desire and no occasion to underrate his military exploits. His mistakes or misconduct at Gettysburg cannot affect his moral character, and there are few purely military errors which are not atoned for by a desperate wound. But all that he earned by his military career—all he could have earned by it, had it been twice as brilliant—would have been, as we have said, the silence of the public about his past. In serving in the army, and serving well, he did no more than hundreds of thousands of men of pure life and unblemished character. To mention him in the same breath with thousands who entered the service, not as a refuge from disgrace, but as the seal and confirmation of long-cherished convictions, as the last and noblest sacrifice to duty, would be to insult them if living and dishonor their memory if dead. In short, all that his fighting entitled him to was silence and oblivion. If it gave him a claim to anything more than this, that claim was amply satisfied by his receiving rapid promotion to all but the highest military rank. This attained, a proper regard for decency and morality required that he should, during the remainder of his days, obtrude himself as little on the public notice as possible, and that his friends should call as little attention to his existence as was consistent with the proper discharge of his duties.

A portion of the public, therefore—and we are glad to believe it is still by far the larger portion of the public—were both astonished and shocked by his selection for the Spanish mission, particularly when the relations of the two countries were in a most delicate state. They were astonished and shocked, first, because his military career had not been such as to entitle him to extraordinary distinctions or to any of the more valuable prizes of civil life; secondly, because the selection of such a man for any high office was nothing short of an insult to the multitudes of men all over the country who had served as well as he, and from far purer motives, whose character was unsullied, and whose qualifications for diplomatic functions were at least as good. The appointment of Sickles, in short, would have only become legitimate when the position had been offered in vain to all other Americans of good character and education. As it was, his appointment was an outrage on every gentleman—we do not use the word in the narrow, conventional sense—who wore a sword or carried a musket in the war.

The appointment, however, is not the worst of it. After seeing some of the men whom certain constituencies send to Congress and place in other high offices, and whom professed radical "moralists" pat on the back, and even cover with laudation, we cannot be too hard on the administration if it now and then puts a pimp, or bully, or murderer, or peculator in high office. There are lower depths of shame for the country than this; and we have in the Sickles case reached them. There are, we take it, two great restraints on vice in our day—the fear of God and the fear of man. Doubtless some men are kept in the strait and narrow way by a philosophic love of virtue in itself; but this motive must influence at best only a very small number, has never in any age influenced many, and is never in any age likely to influence many. The great defenses of society in our time, and for all time to which it is worth our while to look forward—the sanctions which maintain faith between man and man, respect for family and for property, for truth, and chastity, and justice—are the religious sentiment and the dread of public opinion. Of the importance of both of these, nobody who remembers how small a class of offenses against society can, after all, be reached by judicial pursuit; and how much the law is always dependent for its efficiency not simply on the support it receives from public opinion, but on the personal character of the men who administer it, needs any argument to convince him. Courts and laws and constitutions, however correct theoretically, are, as has been a hundred times shown in the history of the world, worthless, unless the people who stand behind them are, on the whole, virtuous, and use their influence, their power, their public honors, their praise and blame, for the support of virtue. There is a great deal of talk amongst stump orators of late about the resemblance between the life of a man and the life of a nation. They evidently believe, though the fallacy has been repeatedly exposed, that the life of a nation is a physical life, and that, barring the occurrence of accidents or acute disease, a nation may count on youth, maturity, and old age as a foreordained right. The life of a nation is, however, wholly moral, and if its moral tone sinks below a certain point—that is, if the moral standard of the individual men who compose it be obscured and debased—it may die at any age, and may die though its treasury be full, its armies and fleets gigantic, and its territory immeasurable.

Now when leading merchants, leading lawyers, and leading editors come forward and deliberately sign a paper, as was done in New York last week, not only approving of the selection of a man like General Sickles as the representative of the nation at a foreign court, but expressing—we quote their own language—their "personal respect, esteem, and friendship" for a man whose career up to the decline of life had been what is usually called infamous; and when leading newspapers load him with eulogy on account of services to a political party which were not half so valuable as those of thousands of respectable men, they do what they can, we have no hesitation in saying, to break down one of the strongest protections against political and social degradation. No merchant who "esteems" or "respects" Sickles has a right to ask his son or clerk to be honest, or pure, or faithful, or industrious. No public writer who lauds him can expect his expression of zeal for reform to be treated as anything better than an outburst of snivelling hypocrisy. Some of the papers report "clergymen" as having been present at the "reception" by which the written testimonial was followed up. If this is true, we ought to have been favored with their names, and they owe it to themselves to make them public. They must be, in more senses than one, remarkable men, who have been led by their study of the Evangelists not only into "esteem and respect" for Daniel E. Sickles, but into deeming it their duty to hold him up publicly as a model for youth. The affair will, we believe, serve one useful purpose. It will open the minds of the people at large more clearly than ever to the moral and political abyss which the "men inside politics" are preparing for them, and into which they will lead them if left alone, and the blinding effect of party discipline and party fidelity on the moral sense of even good men.

We have no doubt many of those who signed this shameful testimonial did so out of sheer cowardice. The number of persons who have the courage or honesty to refuse their names when asked to help a political adventurer into office is daily declining. Large numbers now endeavor to reconcile their weakness with their sense of duty to the public, by writing privately to the dispensers of patronage, asking them to disregard their signatures to testimonials. But this device, though it may in some cases prevent the direct mischief of the "testimonial" system, does nothing to neutralize the effect on the public mind of the daily endorsement of worthless persons by men of character and influence. A weak and timid man who finds himself tempted to sign a glowing testimonial for a good-for-nothing might better steel himself for a refusal by a moderate potation than to give way. Better go home with a foul breath than with foul hands; for hands which have helped, in never so slight a degree, to diminish the contempt and hatred of one's fellow-citizens for knaves and profligates, and to lower their appreciation of honesty and purity, are always foul. The salvation of this nation and of all other nations must come not from either labor or climate, capital, soil, or products, but from individual character. It is the confidence in this—which history, reason, and revelation all justify—which sustains and consoles those who are disposed to be appalled by the growing magnitude and importance of material interests. Lasting national prosperity is the reward and result of the general devotion to high ideas, of the general love of truth and justice, and the general faithfulness to duty. All reforms which do not rest on this as a basis are superficial and evanescent, and it is this tremendous fact which explains the rise and fall of a hundred states; which makes the importance attached by some of our reformers to the help of any rascal or hypocrite they can rope into their ranks so supremely childish and ridiculous. Our constitutional amendments and acts of Congress are but as the flowers of the field, unless they are rooted in the general integrity. He who does anything to efface the distinction in the popular mind between the honest man and the rogue, between the honest patriot and the self-seeking rowdy or demagogue—he, and not the armed rebel, or malignant Copperhead, or foreign tyrant, is the real enemy of the republic. No party triumph is worth anything if, in winning it, you have in never so slight a degree depraved the popular taste or perverted the popular judgment.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Yesterday afternoon, at half-past 6 o'clock, an attempt was made to kill and rob Mr. Thomas Cromley, at No. 41 N. Seventh street. Mr. Cromley is an old gentleman, eighty-five years of age, the owner of a number of dwellings. The fact that he was a landlord, frequently brought parties to his house, and therefore no particular attention was paid yesterday by the neighbors to two men who about 7 o'clock in the morning passed into the garden, and thence to the house, where they met Mr. Cromley. Mr. Cromley says that these two men, one of whom was a large and stout man, and the other tall and spare, inquired if he had houses to rent. He informed them that he had none vacant. Last evening the two men, accompanied by a third, returned to the house. One of the party entered, while the other two remained in the garden. The stranger again made a demand for a house. While the conversation was taking place, the two men who had been left in the front garden passed along the side alley to the rear, where an open door gave them easy access to the kitchen where Mr. Cromley had his interview with the strangers. He paid no attention to them, supposing that they were going to the hydrant. Without warning they suddenly entered the room, and one struck him over the forehead twice with some heavy substance, and when he attempted to defend himself by raising his arm, he received several bruises about the wrist and hand. The attack failed to stun him, and he at once cried murder, when the would-be assassins ran from the house, taking with them a gold watch, which was lying on the table by the side of which Mr. Cromley was sitting. The cries of Mr. Cromley soon brought the neighbors to his assistance, and a physician was sent for. The police authorities were notified of the occurrence, and the detectives now have the matter in hand.

—Yesterday afternoon a special meeting of Select Council was held.

The ordinance from Common Council making an appropriation of $27,000 to carry into effect the provisions of the Registry law was taken up on second reading. The vote stood:—Yeas, 14; nays, none. (The Democrats not voting.) This not being a quorum, a call of the House was ordered. No quorum answered. A second and third call was made with the same result, whereupon the Chair announced the Chamber adjourned.

—During yesterday the Northern Home for Friendless Children and Soldiers' Orphans was visited by a large number of persons, with a view of witnessing the public examination of the inmates, about four hundred in number. The exercises were conducted by Colonel McFarland, the State Superintendent, who was assisted by Rev. Mrs. E. W. Hatter. The examination to-day will be extended to the Lincoln Institute.

—Last evening, Lieutenant Michael Haggerty, of the Second Police District, was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain, valued at $300.

—Ann Mann, aged thirty-eight years, residing in the rear of No. 1 Asbury street, was admitted to the Hospital last evening; leg broken by a fall.

Mary Dawn, aged forty-five years, residing at Seventh street and Washington avenue, was also admitted; cut in the head by blows inflicted by her husband.

—An excursion for target practice was made yesterday by Baxter's Fire Zouaves. They went to Wilmington, Del.

—Yesterday afternoon a game of base-ball was played between the Athletics and Atlantics. It resulted as follows:—

ATHLETIC.	O.	R.	B.	ATLANTIC.	O.	R.	B.
Reach, 2d b.	3	5	3	Pearce, s. s.	3	2	2
Radcliffe, c.	3	5	5	Kenney, 2d b.	4	3	4
Cuthbert, l. f.	1	6	6	Forman, r. f.	4	2	4
Fisler, 1st b.	4	3	3	Chapman, 1st b.	3	3	3
Sensenderfer, c. f.	3	4	5	Ferguson, c.	4	1	2
McMullen, s. s.	4	2	0	Crane, c. f.	3	3	3
Foran, r. f.	2	4	4	Zettlein, p.	1	3	4
Fulmer, p.	3	4	3	Pike, 3d b.	4	2	2
Berry, 3d b.	4	3	2	McDonald, l. f.	1	2	2
Total	27	36	31	Total	27	21	26

INNINGS.

CLUBS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Athletic	4	11	1	1	0	3	3	5	8	—36
Atlantic	2	1	8	4	3	0	2	1	0	—21

Double Plays—Pearce, Chapman and Ferguson, Berry and Reach.

Foul Bound Catches—Ferguson, 5; Pearce, 1; Radcliffe, 1; Fisler, 1.

Fly Catches—Atlantic—Crane, 3; Pearce, 1; Kenney, 1; Forman, 1; Chapman, 1; Ferguson, 1; McDonald, 1—total, 9. Athletic—Fisler, 2; Sensenderfer, 2; Reach, 1; McMullen, 1; Foran, 1; Berry, 1—total, 8.

Number of Bases on Hits—Athletic, 42; Atlantic, 36.

Left on Bases After Clean Hits—Cuthbert, Fisler, and Sensenderfer; Forman, Ferguson, Zettlein, and McDonald.

Put Out on Bases—By Chapman, 7; Pike, 2; Pearce, 1; Kenney, 1; Ferguson, 1—total 12. Assisted by Ferguson, 4; Pearce, 2; Pike, 2; Chapman, 1.

By Fisler, 9; Reach, 4; Berry, 2—15. Assisted by McMullen, 5; Reach, 4; Berry, 3; Radcliffe, 2; Fulmer, 1.

Catches on Strikes—Radcliffe, 1.

Umpire—Elias Cope, Maryland Club, Baltimore.

Scorers—Messrs. R. W. Benson and J. V. Nichols.

Time of Game—Three hours and twenty minutes.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 136¾.

—The Chinese Labor Convention opens at Memphis to-day.

—The wheat crops in Santa Barbara county, Cal., it is said, have altogether failed.

—Delegates to the Democratic State Convention are commencing to arrive at Harrisburg.

—Williams and Weeks, the two counterfeiters arrested in New York on Saturday, are from Missouri.

—To-morrow the President goes to Long Branch to spend ten days, after which he will return to Washington.

—James Wheeler was shot and killed by Washington Ferguson at Louisville yesterday. Ferguson is in jail.

—A flash of lightning in East Boston yesterday killed a lad twelve years old and demolished a Mr. Sullivan's house.

—On application to the Department of State, the rules governing the prosecution of claims against Mexico may be obtained.

—A deputation of New Jerseymen visited Secretary Robeson yesterday, and congratulated him on his accession to a place in the Cabinet.

—On June 8, two men, named Anderson and Henderson, were killed by the Sioux Indians, at Dry Point, on the east bank of the Missouri river.

—A fire-damp explosion at the Empire Colliery, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., occurred yesterday. Eight men were injured, but none were killed.

—In honor of the quick passage of the yacht Dauntless from New York to Queenstown, one hundred guns were fired in the City Park, New York, yesterday.

—The foundries of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at Scranton, Pa., were burned yesterday.

—Several New York bank presidents gave evidence before the Grand Jury in that city yesterday concerning monetary transactions. Several leading financial men will, it is expected, be indicted for violation of the usury laws.

—A despatch from Harrisburg, under date of last evening, says:—A few delegates to the Democratic State Convention have already arrived, among them Messrs. Randall, Degan, and McKibben, from Philadelphia; James Burns, from Mifflin, and General McCamant. Everything is yet all at sea with reference to the candidates. The Cass and Packer men are both confident of victory, and the former are disposed to pitch into the Hancock men hot and heavy, as attempting to break up the time-honored Democratic party by throwing this military fire-brand into the convention. It is confidently believed, however, that Hancock will develop considerable strength to-morrow night, when his friends will attempt to count noses. Wallace, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, has not yet arrived. A large delegation of Cass men are expected in the train from the West at 3 o'clock to-night. There will also be large delegations from Philadelphia. The attendance of outsiders will be rather large. There will evidently be some close fighting for the nomination. The most prominent names in connection with the Supreme Judgeship are ex-Senator Cowan, of Westmoreland; Judge Ryan, of Schuylkill; Judge Chapman, of Bucks, and Judge Ellwell, of Columbia.

Foreign Affairs.

—Spanish reinforcements have been thrown into Puerto Principe.

—The vomito is raging with fatal effect in the Remedios district.

—A battle is reported in the Sagua district, in which the patriots were defeated.

—The estates of thirty-three Cuban rebels have been embargoed within the past week.

—The following is the last letter of Albert Wyeth, telegraph operator, formerly of this city, who was captured, among others, from on board the Grapeshot, in Cuba:—

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 21.—Eugene Castner, New York—Dear General:—Good-by! I shall be shot at 7 o'clock this morning; it is now 3 A. M. I was sentenced about 12 o'clock last night. I have just been baptized in the Catholic Chapel here, and will pass the few hours of my life that yet remain to me here, with the good priests.

Tell George Diven and Newell, and all my other friends, of my fate. All who came on the vessel have been shot. There are three others who were with me on the vessel who die with me. There is no hope whatever, and be assured you will never see me again on earth. My love to Newell and George, and all the rest. Please send my trunk and contents to my mother, Mrs. E. J. Wyeth, Chambersburg, Pa. Good-by. Be prepared to meet me in Heaven, whither I trust I am going. Your friend till the last, AL. WYETH.

PARIS, July 12.—In the Corps Legislatif today a message from the Emperor Napoleon was presented and read by Minister Rouher. The message states that the Emperor has resolved to convoke the Senate to consider the following questions:—The right of the Corps Legislatif to elect its own officers; the simplification of methods of presenting and examining the submission to the corps of commercial treaties; for the approval and control of the budget; the abolition of any incompatibility which exists between holding at the same time a seat in the Corps and office in the Ministry, and the extension of the right of interpellation.

Similar questions with respect to the Senate are hereafter to be considered. The Emperor believes these measures will meet all demands. In conclusion, he asks the deputies to consider how often he has abandoned certain of his own perogatives, in the public interest, for those already granted, which form an integral part of the institutions of the empire.

They ought to leave intact those rights which have been explicitly confided to him by the people, and which are essential conditions of power as a safeguard of order and society. The message announces no changes in the Ministry. The reforms which it proposes are generally considered to amount to the concession of a *bona fide* ministerial responsibility as an element of executive government.

—An Orange riot occurred in Belfast on Sunday. The rioters dispersed when exhausted by fighting.

—A Captain Lambert was shot near Galway on Sunday night. His wounds are considered fatal. The assassin was arrested.

The German Hospital.

The eighth and ninth reports of the managers of the German Hospital for 1867 and 1869 present some interesting facts. By the charter the managers are obliged to admit and treat one-tenth of the sick without charge, but in reality more than one-fifth have been gratuitously treated, and it has been necessary to refuse numbers of applications on account of limited accommodations and means. It is in contemplation to erect at as early a date as possible a more commodious hospital, to be established on the most liberal basis of humanity generally, irrespective of religion, nationality, or color.

The project for the establishment of this institution was originated in 1850; the charter was granted in 1860. It is provided that the patients who shall be admitted (except in cases of accident), shall either be residents of this city, or immigrants who have not acquired a permanent residence. One-tenth of the beds are reserved for poor patients, who are treated gratuitously.

The number of annual contributors is 377, with 91 life-members and four associates. During 1868, 260 patients were admitted into the hospital, of which number 174 were entirely cured, 8 much improved, 24 left the institution of their own accord, and 38 died. The "Ladies' Aid" has been diligently at work during the past year in furnishing linen goods, sewing, kitchen utensils, table furniture, etc., amounting in the aggregate to $471·65, besides giving the institution the benefit of weekly visits for the inspection of the cooking and female departments.

During 1867 the receipts were $12,875·34 and disbursements $10,180·64, and during 1868 the receipts were $11,014·75 and the expenditures $11,355·93.

The assets of the institution consist of the hospital property at Twentieth and Norris streets, valued at $60,000; hospital furniture, utensils, cattle, etc., valued at $5339; and arrearage due amounts to $250, making a total of $65,598. The liabilities column foots up $4498·90.

The officers of the institution are:—President, John D. Lankenau; Vice President, M. Richards Muckle; Treasurer, William Grossholz; Secretary, Louis J. Ladner; Solicitor, Frederick Heyer.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 29	MOON SETS	10 31
SUN SETS	7 30	HIGH WATER	5 29

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Borussia	Hamburg	New York	June 19
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 24
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York via Bos	June 25
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	July 2
Leipzig	Southampton	Baltimore	July 3
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	July 3
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	July 3
Paraguay	London	New York	July 3
Allemannia	Havre	New York	July 5
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York via Hal	July 3
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 6
Rhein	Southampton	New York	July 6

FOR EUROPE.

C. of New York	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Etna	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Silesia	New York	Hamburg	July 13
Java	New York	Liverpool	July 14
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	July 14
Dacian	New York	Glasgow	July 14
Malta	New York	Liverpool	July 15
Hansa	New York	Bremen	July 15
England	New York	Liverpool	July 17
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	July 17
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	July 21
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	July 21
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	July 24
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	July 27
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	July 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Empire	Philada	Charleston	July 15
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 15
Eagle	New York	Havana	July 15
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	July 17
Geo. Washington	New York	New Orleans	July 17
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav	July 20
Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Stadacona, Cassiday, St. John, N. B., Robert Taylor & Co.
Steamer Millville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Steamer W. Whildin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Trovatore, Blanchard, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Barque Almoner, Gary, Boston, do.
Brig Scandia, Bolkell, Dantzic, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig C. V. Williams, Reading, Cienfuegos, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Addie Fuller, Henderson, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Plough Boy, Wilson, Boston, Lewis Audenried & Co.
Schr M. A. Holt, Holt, Boston, do.
Schr Clara Merrick, Harges, Boston, do.
Schr John Shay, Weber, Boston, do.
Schr Bay State, Long, Portsmouth, N. H., do.
Schr Whitney Long, Hays, Salem, do.
Schr M. C. Mosely, Uram, Boston, do.
Schr Eliza English, Crowell, Boston, do.
Schr Thos. Clyde, Morris, Boston, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Saw, off the Capes of the Delaware, one ship and one brig, bound in; off the Breakwater, a foreign barque, and Fortress Rest Bank, one brig; at the Buoy on the Middle, one brig, all loaded and bound up.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Millville, Renear, 1 day from New York, with mdse. to Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborough, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr R. J. Conner, Pardee, 1 day from Magnolia, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 13.—The barge Adaline, with flint for Trenton, left here in tow this morning

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 12.—Five barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

John Van Buren, with ore, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 12.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

M. Bartlett; Melissa; Jos. Byrnes; C. H. Rowe; A. G. Myrick; and C. Conaelly, all with coal for New York.

Also the following for Wilmington:—G. C. Gere; W. C. Gillespie; L. Royer.

L. S. O.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Alaska, Small, from New York for San Francisco, was spoken 9th inst. lat. 39, long 69.

Ship Record, Colfer, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Waterford 27th ult.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Barque Bertha Temple, Mitchell, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 30th ult.

Barque J. Cumming, Hookway, hence, was at Cow Bay 6th inst., for New York.

Brig Samuel Welsh, Darrah, at Cow Bay 6th inst., for New York.

Schr Ann Shepard, Bowditch, hence, at Providence 10th instant.

Schr Anna Myrick, Stevens, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, at Newport 9th inst.

Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 9th inst.

Schr Agnes Keppler, and Reading RR. No. 43, hence, at Norwich 9th inst.

Schr Mary Anna, Burns, hence, at Washington, D. C., 10th inst.

Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 10th inst.

Schrs Reading RR. No. 35, Weeks, from New Haven; Robert Hood, Adams; G. R. Munn, Munn; and Morning Star, from New London, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 11th inst.

Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, for Lynn; H. W. Benedict, Pease, for Greenport; Surge, Warwick, for Northport; and Wind, Warwick, for Norwich, all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 11th inst.

Schr Wm. S. Doughten, Tatem, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 7th inst.

Schr Ella F. Crowell, Howe, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 11th inst.

Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Davis, at New York 11th inst. from Norwich.

Schr Hannah Wheeler, Webb, hence, at New York 10th instant.

Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 10th inst.

Schr C. S. Watson, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nantucket 3d inst.

Schr S. L. Stevens, Small, hence, at Gloucester 10th inst.

Schr Zeyla, Crowell, hence, at Bangor 9th inst.

Schr C. Hadden, Wainwright, hence, at Providence 9th inst., for Pawtucket.

Schr J. H. Marvel, Quillen, hence, at Norfolk 8th inst.

Schrs S. & M. D. Scull, Steelman; Annie May, May; R. W. Godfrey, Garwood; F. Nickerson, Kelley; and Trade Wind, Corson, hence, at Boston 9th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that a new fog signal has been established at Cape Ann (Fletcher's Island) Light Station, coast of Maine.

It consists of a trumpet, 15 feet in length, operated by an Ericsson hot-air engine, giving a blast of seven seconds duration, at intervals of 43 seconds.

The trumpet rotates through an arc of 180 degrees, from the vicinity of the Salvages on the northeast, around by east to the vicinity of Eastern Point, and will be heard more distinctly between those points than elsewhere.

The signal is located in a frame building near the head of the southerly tower.

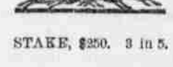
AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS. THIRD WEEK
of the Comic Pantomime of HUMPTY DUMPTY.
TONY DENIER in a Comical Stilt Dance.
GRAND SKATING MATCH between Alfred Moe and Professor Goodrich, the Champion Skater,
and NEW TRICKS and DANCES EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION—$1·00, 50 cents, and 25 cents.
7 12 6t ALEX. FISHER, Business Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 7 13 1f

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

THURSDAY,  JULY 15.

STAKE, $250. 3 in 5.

D. Bedine to Wagon, VICTOR PATCHEN.
R. Owens to Harness, b. h. MIKE.
Admission, $1. 7 13 2t

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1234 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
4 16 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.

A solid, safe, and reliable Company.
Assets over two million dollars ($2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing.

A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000.

Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are invited to examine the literature of the Company, which may be had at the Philadelphia office,
Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Streets
6 3 thstu1m B. K. ESLER, General Agent.

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BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
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COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18 6

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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
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TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1869.

TERRITORIAL ACQUISITION.

THERE is a vague idea in many minds that it ought to be a part of our national policy to extend our boundaries in every direction until we absorb the whole of the North American Continent and the adjacent islands, the propriety of annexing South America being a matter for future consideration. This is the "manifest destiny" doctrine, which fortunately has become a mania with but few, the majority being satisfied that we will get all we imagine we ought to have in good time, and that we can accordingly afford to wait, only taking care to keep out intruders. Whether we would be benefited by the acquisition of territory to any great extent, is at least open to question. Our empire already includes the choicest section of the continent, that temperate zone which experience has amply proved is best fitted for the most perfect development of the human race; and but for the facilities which we possess for rapid intercommunication, the very extent of our dominion would be a cause of difficulty, and a source of weakness instead of strength.

There are some things about the lands to the north and to the south of us which would make them desirable possessions, but there are also objectionable features that perhaps more than counterbalance these. During the later years of his life Mr. Seward appears to have been bitten with the annexation mania; and although his performances in the way of getting for us new territory were more ridiculed than praised, yet it is certain that his ideas are in the main endorsed by probably a majority of the people of the country. Mr. Seward has just taken a trip across the continent on the Pacific Railroad, and his ideas of boundless empire appear to have been enlarged by what he saw. In a speech recently at Sacramento, he reiterated his opinion that we were to preserve what we have, and add to it whatever may be properly annexed.

Now, leaving the British provinces out of the question, we have Mexico, Cuba, and the West India Islands, upon which longing eyes have been often cast. Is it worth our while to gain these? They will give us fertile countries, and with Cuba we will be able to control the sugar trade and have command of the Gulf; with Mexico we will get the silver and gold mines and other sources of wealth. These countries, however, are in the tropics, where white men cannot labor with effect, and where, in a comparatively few years, they degenerate in energy and vigor. They are already inhabited by turbulent races that have never been able to govern themselves or to develope their resources; and to keep these in subjection, at least until our political ascendancy was secured by a large increase of the Anglo-Saxon race in their midst, would be a difficulty of the first magnitude. Our own territory presents all the varieties of soil and climate suitable for the most perfect development of the human race, and it is a serious question whether the acquisition of new territory, especially to the south of us, would be more of an advantage than a disadvantage. At least, under existing circumstances, it does not seem worth while for us to make any movement towards the annexation of either Mexico or Cuba. There is a strong probability that the natural course of events will throw the latter into our hands, and then we may take it and do our best to reform the abuses of the Spanish rule.

On serious consideration, the only territorial acquisitions that seem necessary or important are such as will give us the command of the St. Lawrence river and the Gulf of Mexico. The mouth of the former is now under British control, and sound statesmanship points plainly to the expediency of our obtaining possession of one of its banks, at least, at as early a day as is practicable. Any overtures, therefore, that may come from the dissatisfied provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ought to receive attention and encouragement. We also need a strong naval station in the West Indies, that will enable us to control the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. The need of such a station was severely felt during the Rebellion, and in event of a foreign war our deficiency in this respect would be even more plainly demonstrated. Beyond these two points it is certainly doubtful whether we require any new territory, and we can at least afford to wait until our neighbors are ready to come to us of their own accord. "Manifest destiny" is a very captivating watchword, but the practical expediency of our absorbing the whole continent presents some doubtful points that are entitled to consideration.

NO ROOM FOR "ONE MORE."

IT has passed into a proverb that "there is always room for one more" in an American omnibus or city passenger railway car. No other civilized people on the face of the earth would peacefully submit, for a day, to the inconvenience and suffering which flow from the practical application of this doctrine. In several European countries the number of passengers is strictly restricted to the number of seats, and railway companies cannot violate this rule without subjecting themselves to an action for damages. In Philadelphia the custom prevails of crowding into a car as many persons as it can possibly hold, and some of the conductors have become so expert in the art of packing human beings closely together that they could have furnished instructive hints to the old slave-ship captains who invented the horrors of the middle passage. It is well known that at certain hours of the day on various routes the ordinary car accommodations are lamentably deficient, but it seems to be the settled policy of the companies to persistently refuse to increase the number of cars at such periods. They appear to rely upon overcrowding at these times for increased profits, and to calculate confidently upon extracting dividends from the misery of their customers. It costs them no more for "horse feed," horses, drivers, and conductors when they carry sixty passengers than when they carry twenty, and the extra sum derived from the forty unfortunate victims who are jammed together in the most uncomfortable attitudes affords a margin for profit which they eagerly clutch. The conductor continues to cry out, "Crowd up there," "Make more room," "Step forward," and to announce to anxious inquirers at the crossings, "Plenty of room inside," at times when the horses are staggering under a load too heavy for their strength, and when dozens of sick or delicate persons in the cars or on the platform are gasping for breath, or suffering acutely from fatigue. The whole thing is an outrage on the good nature and genial feeling of the public. They submit to the overcrowding because they wish to accommodate those who desire to become fellow-passengers, and in cases of emergency the average American is always willing to display courtesy of this nature; but it is infamous for the companies to speculate upon this generous feeling, and to systematically charge full fare for a square foot of standing-room, at hours, times, and places when they know that the prevailing habits will inevitably lead to an overcrowding of their cars.

The first signal for a systematic assault upon this oppressive custom has at last been given. It has been made in the interest of the horses by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but jammed-up humanity is also incidentally benefited by the victory won in the courts yesterday; and there is a promise of relief for tired men, feeble women, and sick children, as well as for overtasked brutes. On the trial the charge was made, and proven to the satisfaction of the jury, that the conductor and driver of car No. 2 on the Union line were guilty of cruelty to animals, because they made two horses, one of which had an exhausted appearance, draw up a heavy grade, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a load of sixty grown persons and six or seven children. A verdict of guilty having been rendered, a fine of $25 and costs was imposed, the gist of the legal offense being the sufferings inflicted on the horses. The most important result, however, is the probable bearing of the trial on the public, and their partial deliverance from the sharp game which the companies have been playing upon them. Judge Peirce, in his charge to the jury, very properly said:—"Persons who pay for a seat in cars have the right not to be incommoded by being jammed or pushed against, or generally inconvenienced. It would be much better if the railway companies would endeavor to furnish accommodations to enable every one to ride with comfort. On the arrival of steam cars, *or at times when there is a great transit at certain points*, it would be far better if additional cars were in readiness." The passenger railway companies cannot act too promptly or too fully on this hint. By doing so they will please the public, and in the end increase their profits. But if they refuse to perform their duty, we hope the foes of the present system will continue their efforts to reform it.

AUSTRIA AND THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

THE contest between Prussia and Austria which grew out of the Schleswig-Holstein affair, although there was nothing praiseworthy in its origin, has produced more important results than any European war of our day. Short, sharp, and decisive, it humiliated Austria and consolidated the petty States of North Germany into a great empire, which disputes with France for the position of the great leading continental power. The war demonstrated to Austria her weakness, and it led to reforms that could probably have been brought about by no other means. Hungary was pacified by wise concessions, which appealed to the national pride of the people: the concordat which placed the civil as well as the religious government under the feet of the Vatican Cabinet was abrogated, civil marriages were made lawful, and free schools were established independent of Church control. These reforms were due in a very great measure to the firm but wise policy of the Protestant Minister, Baron Von Beust; but such a strict and bigoted Catholic as the Emperor is entitled to credit for having the courage to take such a man into his councils, and for sacrificing his personal feelings for the sake of benefiting the country. It may be said that it was only his duty to do this, but when it is considered how few monarchs have been able to distinguish between their duty and their prejudices, especially when religious considerations are involved, Francis Joseph is entitled to no little praise, especially as he has shown a disposition to continue the good work so auspiciously begun.

It is anticipated, with good reason, that the Œcumenical Council which has been summoned by the Pope will be specially marked in its action towards the Catholic powers, like Austria, that have discarded the yoke of Rome; and a conference of the Catholic powers has been proposed, to take action in advance with regard to the anticipated decisions of the council. Baron von Beust has replied to this proposition, refusing on the part of Austria to participate in the conference, on the plea that it will be time enough to take action when the council declares against the rights of States. It is certain that this is the politic course to pursue; and if the Catholic governments of Europe will only be firm in resisting any interference in their affairs by the council or the Vatican Cabinet, they can very easily make it a necessity for the Pope and his ministers to attend only to their legitimate business of evangelizing the world, instead of making trouble for themselves and others by meddling with civil affairs.

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

BY the despatch dated from Brest yesterday, the Great Eastern was yesterday morning off Newfoundland, and only thirty miles distant from the place where the splice was to be made. At this writing there can scarcely be any doubt that the new ocean cable has been connected with the American shore, and that we have now three magnetic currents engaged in transmitting intelligence between the Old World and the New. The completion of such an enterprise as this is really a grand event, that ought to occasion a profound feeling of rejoicing in the hearts of all who can appreciate the importance of a rapid spread of intelligence, and the influence of such means as this for promoting enlightenment and proclaiming liberty throughout the world. It need be no figure of rhetoric to say that these wires sunk in the bed of the ocean, and binding the Old World with the New, will vivify Europe in its decay with some of the fresh life of America, and will serve to enkindle the fire of liberty on her altars. The more rapid the means of spreading intelligence throughout the world, the better will the people know what the requirements of the age are, and be able to shake off the old despotic systems that have descended to them from the dark ages, and take the power in their own hands.

The American terminus of the new cable is at the island of St. Pierre, one of a little group of rocks to the south of Newfoundland, which now almost alone remain to represent the once enormous possessions of the French in America. These islands have an area of about one hundred and six square miles, a population of about two thousand, and they are only valuable on account of the adjacent fisheries. The United States terminus will be at Rouse's Hummock, a conical-shaped hill of thirty or forty acres in area, situated about two miles from the town of Duxbury, Massachusetts. In consequence of the decision of Attorney-General Hoar, that it was not lawful for the French cable to be landed in the United States without the authority of Congress, the Legislature of Massachusetts has granted a charter to the Ocean Telegraph Company, who will carry out a line beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, and meet the French cable. From Duxbury an independent line will extend to Boston, and from thence will communicate with all parts of the United States.

THE BASE-BALL SEASON.

THE season for base-ball matches is again at hand, and the reading public is regaled with elaborate reports of the heroes who hit, make runs, throw, catch, muff, etc. The extraordinary popularity which this game has attained appears to be one of the legitimate consequences of the movement for muscular development which has exerted such a marked influence in every ramification of society, and which has given a wonderful impetus to all the favorite forms of exercise. It is better that young men should learn to row boats, play ball, dance, and skate than that they should fall early victims to sedentary habits; but one extreme may prove as dangerous as the other, and the base-ball furore is carried in some directions to undue limits. The gambling tricks and associations connected with some of the exciting matches are especially reprehensible, and the public cannot too strongly condemn the tendency displayed in various quarters to intermingle with these contests practices as disgraceful and dishonorable as the jocky intrigues which have made the turf infamous.

THE new Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Robeson, bespeaks for General Grant's administration a judgment founded on its fruits rather than its professions, and he states that it "endeavors quietly, persistently, and honestly to perform each day the duties which it each day finds before it," and hopes "to present the country restored in all its parts, with credit re-established, and industry reinvigorated through all the channels of national prosperity." The people are well disposed to give it a fair trial: they would much rather see it a success than a failure, and they will not be slow to render praise where praise is due. Knowing that it was impossible to avoid personal disappointments, they will evince little sympathy for those who suffer the pangs of baffled ambition, but they have the right to expect that care will be exercised in excluding from important representative positions aspirants who are positively objectionable, on grounds patent to the nation, and we hope that no more high honors will be conferred on such men as the newly-appointed Minister to Spain, General Daniel E. Sickles.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY is already in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri river, and is earning enough to meet all its expenses and existing obligations, besides more than the interest of the new 7 per cent. loan of $6,500,000 which has just been put upon the market.

The agents for this loan are Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange Place, and M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine street. This loan is secured upon the extension of the railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and it is also a mortgage in the rolling stock and franchise of the road. The bonds are also secured by a first mortgage on the Government land grant of three million acres, which embraces some of the finest portions of the Territory of Colorado. The value of the company's property covered by this mortgage is $23,000,000, while the loan itself is nearly $6,500,000. The bonds have nearly thirty years to run from May 1, 1869, and will pay 7 per cent. interest in gold, free from Government tax. This is a first-class investment in every respect. The bonds will be sold for the present at 96, and accruing interest, both in currency. All information, with pamphlets and maps, can be obtained of Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange Place, and of M. K. Jesup & Co. No. 12 Pine street, New York.

—The London Gas Company was defrauded of £71,214 2s. 2d. by the hotel-keeper who supplied himself privately from their main.

—A Pharmaceutical Congress, to which all civilized nations are invited to send representatives, is to take place at Vienna in September.

—A belle of Agra, India, wears for full dress two shawls, thirty bracelets, fourteen pairs of earrings, seven necklaces, one nose pendant, and a seal ring on each thumb.

Foreign Miscellany.

—Norway catches thirty million cod a season.

—A Dutch engineer proposes to drain the Zuyder Zee.

—There are 131,000 acres of coffee planted in Ceylon.

—Six million francs was spent by L. N. in electioneering.

—Australia is frightened at the South American wool competition.

—The Paris *gendarmes* arrested ninety Prussians in the election riots.

—A man in London follows the occupation of "professional introducer."

—An entire jury of Smiths was recently empanelled in Sheffield, England.

—A snow storm passed over the town of Lecco, Italy, on the evening of the 15th of June.

—It is calculated that 42,000 strangers left Paris during the two days of the election riots.

—Upwards of 27,000,000 people have visited the London Crystal Palace since its opening in 1854.

—Velocipede schools are to be established by the Austrian War Minister in all the regiments.

—An Englishman has been fined for crying "Bravo!" in church. Poor fellow, it wasn't his fault.

—A fellow at Hull, England, on his death-bed, confessed to the murder of his mother thirty-three years ago.

—A French fanatic actually nailed two feet and one of his hands to a cross which he had made out of old rafters.

—The British Parliament has spent £20,000 to discover that the coal supply of the kingdom is sufficient to last forever.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREET PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 1011 S. BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE out of the net earnings of the six months ending June 30, 1869, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 12th instant. Transfer Books will be closed until that time.
7 8 thstu 6t D. B. BROWN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on demand, free of all tax.
MATTHIAS MARIS,
7 12 12t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road,
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst., clear of tax, to which date the transfer books will be closed.
7 9 6t* E. MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Company's Building, No. 409 WALNUT Street.
JULY 6, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst., free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER,
7 6 12t Secretary.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.
A Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of State taxes, has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable in cash on and after the 15th instant.
7 6 7t RICHARD COE, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 224 S. DELAWARE AVENUE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1869.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed after the 14th instant until August 2, proximo.
7 10 4t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

OFFICE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 3, 1869.
A general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company on July 14, 1869, at 12 o'clock.
7 6 7t* ROBERT J. MEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 3½ PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
7 7 12t W. I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1869.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share, payable at this office (between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock) on and after THURSDAY, July 15, 1869, until which time the transfer book will be closed.
7 8 6t WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer books of this company will be closed on Thursday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 23.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.
has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 8th of July next. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
7 1 26t Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
5 12§ Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 tf 1

PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Monthly Temperance Meeting of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held TOMORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Address by Rev. B. B. PARSONS.
Readings by Professor J. W. SHOEMAKER.
Question for Discussion—"Should Total Abstinence be an indispensable requisite to Church Membership?"
Vocal and Instrumental Music, under the direction of Professor HARDING.
The public are invited. 7 11 2t

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices.
FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and
1 30stuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery."
(24 to in f s)
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.
To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE made to the Highway Department for a contract to pave Penn street, between Orthodox street and Arrot street, in the Twenty-third ward. All persons interested will be in attendance on July 19, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Highway Department, FIFTH Street, below Chesnut, Philadelphia. The following persons have signed a contract for the same:—Edward G. Lee, Thomas D. Webster, Charles Comly, Jr., William Kess, Harry T. Carsed, H. Rowland, Jr., John Shafteroe, John Cocker, Thomas Caster, Joseph Shock, Benjamin Hoopes Jacob Smedley, William Frederick, James England, John Roberts, Wilson Milnor, William H. Hobson.
McMANUS & O'ROARK,
7 6 tsthsu6t* Contractors.

CLOTHING.

603 and 605!

Where do we buy the best of clothes?
The best of clothes?
The best of clothes?
Where do we buy the best of clothes?
We buy them at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Where do we find things monstrous cheap?
So monstrous cheap?
So monstrous cheap?
Where do we find things monstrous cheap?
We find them at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Where do we see the largest stock?
The largest stock?
The largest stock?
Where do we see the largest stock?
We see it at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Where do we meet the biggest crowd?
The biggest crowd?
The biggest crowd?
Where do we meet the biggest crowd?
We meet it at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

Are as happy as ever to meet the largest crowd that can come to examine the Mammoth Summer Stock, now going off so rapidly, at such unprecedentedly low prices,

FROM THE

GREAT BROWN HALL,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.

THE OLD AND WELL-KNOWN

OIL HOUSE

OF

HULBURT & CO.

HAVE REMOVED FROM

NO. 240 TO NO. 137 ARCH STREET,

Where they are prepared to receive orders for

OILS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

They have on hand 300 barrels of West Virginia White Oak Mount Farm and other brands.
Also, 100 barrels extra LARD OIL, and 200 barrels WHALE OIL.

HULBURT & CO.

MACHINERY OILS of all grades. 7 12 3t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

ROOM AND STEAM POWER

TO LET,

ALSO, LOT ON FIFTH, AND ONE ON SIXTH STREET.

Parties may put up their own buildings, on Ground Rent, or the

Boston and Philadelphia Salt Fish Co.

WILL ERECT THEM.

Inquire of [7 13 6t

HARVEY & FORD,

LEDGER PLACE, above SECOND Street,

Or to the Company, No. 521 COLUMBIA Avenue.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG, 6 21 2m*

TO RENT—HANDSOME RESIDENCE, No. 1008 Clinton street, furnished; having the modern conveniences. Apply to
7 10 stu2t LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 731 WALNUT Street.

ELIGIBLE STORE TO RENT, No. 1210 CHESNUT STREET. Apply in the second story of the building. 7 8 thstu 3t

TO LET—THE SPLENDID SECOND story ROOM of Store S. W. corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, with all the modern conveniences. 7 9 6t

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 15

DREXEL & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 4p

A PACIFIC RAILWA

GOLD LOAN.

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the Agency of the

Kansas Pacific Railway Company

For the sale of its

NEW SEVEN PER CENT.

Thirty-Year Gold Loan, Free of Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000.
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND-GRANT AND SINKING FUND BONDS,
Secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan in Kansas to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which 12 miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a Mortgage upon Rolling Stock and Franchise of this first-class Railway, now running through the State of Kansas, AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION FOR 437 MILES
West of the Missouri river, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides
MORE THAN THE INTEREST UPON THIS NEW LOAN.
In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the
GOVERNMENT LAND GRANT OF THREE MILLION ACRES,
Extending, in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 120, or in U. S. Bonds, as
A SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.
The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of
THREE MILLIONS OF ACRES IN THE STATE OF KANSAS,
and although not pledged as a security for this Loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the
VALUE OF THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY, COVERED BY THIS MORTGAGE, AT $23,000,000 NET, WHILE THE LOAN IS MERELY $6,500,000.
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SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD, semi-annually, on May 1 and November 1, and are
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAXATION, the Company paying the tax.
The PRINCIPAL of the Loan is made PAYABLE, in GOLD, in the city of New York, but each coupon will be
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On $1000 Bond in New York..$35 (gold) each half year.
" " " London.... £7 5s. 10d. " "
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The agents of the Loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the Loan an emphatic endorsement as a

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in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even
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PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.
From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.
That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.
Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

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SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

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NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 12, 1869.

The facile writers connected with the New York daily press are beginning to trim their pens in anticipation of the advent of Prince Arthur. The City of Paris, which left this port on Saturday, is expected to bring over that young gentlemen, so that, in all probability, he will arrive in Canada within a month. Having come so far, of course he will not return without visiting New York and Philadelphia. The journalists therefore expect to have a good time, and the principal dailies are already selecting their staff of correspondents to accompany the Prince on his travels. In the dearth of all other topics he will be the autumn sensation, and will create a fashionable panic only short of that created by the Baron Renfrew, some nine years ago. It is the intention of the newspapers here to lionize him considerable. Something of this kind is needed. It has been a long time since Gotham has enjoyed a good, wholesome social stir-about. German barons and Italian counts are played out. They amount to just nothing at all. The season is not very distant when they would have "drawn" well, but now it requires a good, heavy, solid title to take with us. As Sir Charles Coldstream discovered in regard to Mount Vesuvius, we long ago came to the conclusion that there was "nothing in it." The dose needs to be indefinitely increased, now, before it will produce the desired effect. Prince Arthur, therefore, will be a reviving shock to all upon whom titled foreign celebrities begin to pall; and if the *Imperialist* really desires to make a hit, then will be the time.

By-the-by, I am sorry to hear bad accounts of this same City of Paris. A gentleman who was a passenger on it during its last trip gives anything but a flattering account of its captain and crew, its appointments and table. He describes the captain as being very far from the sort of man calculated to win the confidence of passengers, and, of course, the crew and the attendants take their tone from him. The steerage passengers are particularly violent, declaring their treatment to have been little better than that of so many dogs. They were not indeed, regaled with any enormities similar to those perpetrated upon the unhappy passengers on board the James Foster, Jr., but they were not treated as passengers should be treated; and even the occupants of the cabins are loud in their complaints of roughness and discourtesy. People go to Europe for pleasure nowadays more than anything else, not to be bullied after they have got to sea and subjected to the whims of a vessel's commander. It will hardly do to try such a game, though, indiscriminately on the party that set sail on Saturday. Among them are the Harvard four, who go out to compete with the champion oarsmen of Oxford. These four are some of the finest-looking young fellows that the United States can produce, with muscles setting out like the gnarled knots on the trunk on a tree. They are all Rechabites, sworn not to taste or handle the unclean thing—liquor. The half-cook, half-doctor, who goes with them, eyes them like a lynx, and seems almost afraid to trust one of them out of his sight. Do you think the Havard four will be *permitted* to win? I know not. They were loudly cheered as the City of Paris shot out from the pier; but none of their friends expect they will be allowed to do anything on the other side of the water except have a good time.

Miss Lizzie Price, so long connected with the Arch Street Theatre of your city, has gone and got married—happily, I trust and believe—and is now Mrs. William Wintle. She has been playing with very fair success at Wallack's, in the dramatization of "Dora." Miss Price is an excellent example of what educated mediocrity can accomplish. Without a particle of talent, she has succeeded in achieving a good position in the theatrical world, and can be very agreeable in genteel comedy. Years ago, when she held a very inferior position at the old Walnut Street Theatre, she gave no promise of ever becoming a leading lady. Her progress, however, has been very gradual but very sure, and during the summer season she has been the principal actress at what used to be held the principal theatre in the United States. Much of the grace and tact she exhibits upon the stage are due to the instruction she has caught from Mrs. John Drew, whose theatre in Philadelphia is one of the best schools for any young actor to get rid of his crudities in. Two Philadelphia actresses, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Lizzie Price, have become New York favorites within the past year; and, indeed, in both theatricals and newspaperdom Philadelphia is impinging upon New York.

It is understood that we certainly are to have that new Post Office. This time there is to be no humbug about it. It is to be a big thing, and, if "tall talk" has anything to do with the size of the subject talked about, the new Post Office will be indeed colossal. The site first selected for it will not be changed. It will stand at the lower apex of the City Hall Park, and is to have four fronts, one forming the segment of a circle on the lower point of the park, one on Broadway, one on Park Row, and one facing the City Hall. The upper portions are to be occupied by the United States District and United States Circuit Court rooms, and the entire building (like the last spectacular drama) will be "on a scale of magnificence never before equalled in this country."

In spite of the enhanced attractions of Central Park for the working classes, due to the recent introduction of the cheap order of carriages, there is one great drawback which has prevented its being much more of a success this summer than it was last. This drawback is the absence of shade. That Central Park is a surpassingly beautiful resort we all know—having been told so several thousands of times in various handbooks, pamphlets, newspapers, and magazines. But no one wants to be burnt up whilst enjoying the beauties of nature, however warm his admiration may be. And yet if you walk or ride much in the Park on these hot days you come forth almost as red, or brown (according to your complexion), as though you had been fishing. In fact, there is no shade there. Fairmount is far superior in this respect. The trees will grow, of course, having nothing else to do, as the Frenchman said, but meanwhile the visitors must scorch. If the talented orchestra, likewise, which plays on the Mall, would exercise a grain or two of taste in its selections, the simple-minded public would feel thankful. The principal *mauling* that is done is achieved by this very orchestra, and I doubt whether Verdi or Rossini would recognize their offspring. These musical entertainments, however are always religiously announced by the Park Commissioners, and there are always enough people huddled together under an adjacent tent to form a very respectable sized audience. One of the new institutions added is a photographic gallery, where visitors can have their pictures taken cheap. It was a good idea in the party that started it, and will very likely pay well. A new entrance, called the Circle, has also been made from Eighth avenue, and some additions have been made to the Zoological Gardens, so that those addicted to "walking in the Zoo" are never at a loss for the gratification of their tastes. They think of engaging there Mr. Clifton W. Tayleure, who has received the *soubriquet* of the lion-tamer, but I can scarcely believe this to be the case.

Nothing so sadly illustrates the fickleness of the public as the sudden and complete defection of the audiences at Niblo's Garden. What has become of those thronged galleries, that well-filled parquette? True, it is summer, but then the summer brings a vast quantity of strangers to town, who are all anxious to see what they have read about in their country homes. Everybody has read about Miss Lydia Thompson, and it is supposed that everybody will go at once to Niblo's. Such is not the fact, however. The house is only half full, and the applause is whole empty. The young lady who gives name to the troupe was absent, by sickness, for a number of nights, and nobody seemed to miss her. Such is popularity. In fact, the blonde dynasty is well-nigh played out in this city, although it means to die hard. Why prettiness should always be defended by pugnacity is hard to understand, but the two have been joined together ever since the blonde campaign opened in this city. In connection with theatricals I ought not to omit to mention that Mr. McKee Rankin has shown a good deal of very praiseworthy ardor in his management of the part of "Fagin" in *Oliver Twist*. The performances of most actors in this part are weak imitations of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr. Mr. Rankin's, so far from being a copy, seems to almost designedly shun all resemblance to Mr. Wallack's creation; particularly that execrable excrescence, "I'll try to pray to-night! I'll try to pray to-night!" intended by the dramatist to be a touch of nature, but, in reality, a coarse daub of heavy-handed "art." In the endeavor after originality, Mr. Rankin oversteps the limits of truthfulness in his last scene, where the attitude of "Fagin," as he is restrained by his jailors, is a trifle too suggestive of swimming. In other respects the delineation is excellent, and I would advise the visitors to New York to "go for it."

ALI BABA.

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Oak Hall,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

MARRIED.

BOCK—FOX.—On October 15, 1868, by Alderman Hood, Mr. WILLIAM J. BOCK to Mrs. CATHARINE FOX.

SAILOR—HARVEY.—June 27, ultimo, at No. 8 Harrison street, by Rev. W. T. Eva, Mr. JACOB B. SAILOR, Jr., to Miss SARAH ELIZABETH HARVEY.

DIED.

BAYNE.—On Sunday, the 11th inst., JAMES BAYNE, Sr., aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Good Intent Hose Company, No. 2; Southern Lodge, No. 41, I. O. of O. F.; and Mount Vernon Council, No. 44, O. U. A. M., are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday next, at 5 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, No. 325 Reed street.

CASCADEN.—On the 11th instant, BELLA, wife of the late Frank Cascaden, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 732 Hepburn street, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 9 o'clock.

CURRY.—On the morning of the 12th instant, JOHN CURRY, Jr., in the 41st year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also Amity Lodge, No. 19, I. O. of O. F.; Idaho Tribe, No. 73, Imp. O. R. M.; Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2; and Last Man Brotherhood, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John F. Baker, No. 1737 Coates street, on Wednesday morning, the 14th instant, at 8 o'clock, without further notice.

EVANS.—On the 10th instant, SARAH JANE EVANS.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Liberty Grotto, No. 1, Sons and Daughters of Arcanum Ark, of Pennsylvania, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2204 Shamokin street, above Callowhill, on Wednesday at 4 o'clock. Interment at Mt. Moriah Cemetery.

HOWARD.—On the morning of the 12th instant, Mr. EDWIN HOWARD, in the 63th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 157 Mulberry street, Manayunk, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ROBERTS.—On the 11th instant, Mrs. MARY ROBERTS, wife of Thomas Roberts, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2 Sacramento avenue, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ORTH.—On the 11th instant, JOHN HENRY, son of John and Mary Orth, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 446 Wharton street, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

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THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,
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Applicants for admission on SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, will be examined on MONDAY, June 21, or on FRIDAY, August 27. Apply to
HENRY COPPEE, LL. D.,
6 17 1m President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

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7 8 1mrp CHARLES J. WOLBERT, President.

PERSONAL.

APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR Duplicate Certificate No. 1248, name of "Portsmouth Orphans' Asylum," issued May 20, 1867, for $1700. New Loan due January 1, 1886. Original lost in fire, Richmond, Va., in 1865.
4 30 thstu3m4 BAIN & BRO.,
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WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore. M. J. JOY,
6 25 1m Proprietress.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
6 23 1m ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
(Next door to United States Hotel).
6 23 1m CHARLES SOUDER, M. D., Proprietor.

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INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
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6 23 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 23 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THESCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 23 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m JOSEPH H. BORTON, Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
6 23 1m MRS. McCLERS, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.
6 23 1m LEEDS & DAVIS, Proprietors.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.
7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
6 24 1m T. E. WATSON, Proprietor.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
6 23 1m ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week
6 23 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly.
6 23 1m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
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MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. [6 23] C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
6 23 1m JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m R. S. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m LAWLOR & PHILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
6 23 1m J. KRIM, Proprietor.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., conveniently located to good and safe bathing, is now open. Leave cars at U. S. Hotel.
6 16 1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

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6 16 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

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SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE,

Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.

BOATS AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE.
PLEASURE [illegible] served at short notice, and the Meals and Refresh[illegible] wants of fishing parties and best attention paid to [illegible] visitors to the Inlet generally. [illegible] choicest brands. Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of [illegible]
H. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.

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(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),

CAPE MAY, N. J.

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6 30 fth Proprietor.

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NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. [6 28 1m] FRANCES CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
6 28 2m WILLIAM MASON, Proprietor.

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May. First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.
6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.
6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

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PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address
R. GRIFFITH, Cape May,
6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.
6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

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6 28 1m MRS. H. W. GARDEN, Proprietress.

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6 28 1m CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

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6 24 1m Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Springs, Box No. 170.
5 25 2m WILLIAM LEROH.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.
HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor,
Formerly of the "Couronne."
This hotel, the largest in Geneva, is situated in the most favorable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the Lake, the Jura, and the Mont Blanc; 300 rooms and saloons. Reading, coffee, smoking, and billiard rooms. English and American newspapers taken daily. 6 3 3m

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Fare: Philadelphia to Long Branch..... $3·00
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FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAYS, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 3 o'clock.
Fare, including Carriage hire..... $2·50
Children " " ..... 1·25
Servants " " ..... 1·50
Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.
The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
Freight received until 8½ o'clock. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue. G. H. HUDDELL,
6 24 tf CALVIN TAGGART.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEVERLY, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 9 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 2 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 23 3m*

THE ALCHEMISTS.

From the Cornhill Magazine.

PART II.

The curious tale of Bottger, or Botticher, the originator of the Dresden porcelain manufacture, belongs to a comparatively late period in the annals of alchemy. It is worth relating as one of the remarkable instances where the search after the philosopher's stone led by side-doors to real and valuable discoveries. Botticher was an apothecary's apprentice at Berlin in the time of Frederick I, King of Prussia (1701–1713). He boasted of having received a bit of the genuine stone from a Greek named Lascaris, and of having done marvellous things with it in the way of transmutation. The King expressed his desire to judge personally of his pretensions. Botticher was by no means inclined to stand the trial, and crossed the borders to Wittenberg. His sovereign lord demanded his extradition by the Saxon Government. It was refused, and the garrison of Wittenberg was strengthened for fear of a surprise; while, for greater security, the valuable emigrant was transferred to Dresden. Here he somehow satisfied the Prince von Furstenberg, who was governing in the Saxon king's absence, that he really could make gold. The King, Augustus II, wrote to him in the most deferential terms, made him a nobleman, and, with all marks of respect, stowed him away in his strong tower of Konigstein, where he was assiduously watched, in the hope of winning his secret from him in some unguarded moment. However, not to anger him, and thus defeat the royal hopes, he was allowed to return to Dresden, in a sort of honorable captivity, while freedom and additional rewards were promised him should he give up the required recipe. He actually signed a contract to that effect, and was accordingly guarded, if possible, more carefully, and treated more sumptuously, than ever. He was looked upon as a precious jewel of the crown; and when a hostile invasion soon threatened, he was transferred, with the other treasures of royalty, once more to the Konigstein. Meanwhile, three years passed, and his contract was not fulfilled. The King waxed impatient. Botticher had gone on experimenting, in the desperate hope of being able to make good his pretensions; but gold would not come at his bidding. He might, perchance, have been hung with ignominy, like so many of his predecessors; but, luckily for him, a really important discovery had emerged out of some of his manipulations.

He now ventured to confess to the King that he never had made gold, nor knew how to do so, but offered his Majesty the results of his porcelain invention instead. Augustus swallowed his mortification, and forgave him, placing him at the head of the Dresden porcelain works, so famous in after years; but to the day of his death, which occurred in 1719, the recalcitrant alchemist was carefully watched lest perchance some more valuable secret might escape him. The casual discoveries made by alchemists would fill many volumes of science and industrial history. Thus Roger Bacon stumbled by a chance on the composition of gunpowder; Geber, on the properties of acids; Van Helmont, on the nature of gas, "geist," or "spirit," so named by him; and Dr. Glauber, of Amsterdam, in the seventeenth century, eliminated in this haphazard way the uses of the "salts" which bear his name.

Paracelsus and Van Helmont are the greatest names connected with alchemy in the sixteenth century. The pompous charlatanry of Paracelsus gave impulse to its subsequent development under the forms of Rosicrucianism, whose secret societies and freemasonry occupied the fancy of mankind so much in the seventeenth century. In Germany, the natural tendency of men to mysticism was greatly assisted by the barbarizing effects of the Thirty Years' War. As in literature, so in science: culture was absolutely repressed, and made retrograde by the singular desolations of the gloomy period from 1618 to 1648. This was conspicuously shown in the department of jurisprudence. Dr. Erdmann has collected some curious cases of law decisions resting on the theories of alchemy as evidence. It seems not to have been late in the seventeenth century, however, that the Austrian jurist, Von Rain, went so far as to assert that disbelief in the existence of the stone actually brought a man within the penalties of lese-majeste, on the ground that so many emperors had undoubtedly performed transmutations by its agency.

As early as 1580, the Leipsic tribunals pronounced judgment against an unhappy wretch called Benther, body-alchemist of that Augustus, Elector of Saxony, of whom we have already had occasion to speak. Benther was reputed to possess certain valuable MSS. treating of "special transmutations," i. e., the transmutation of some one particular metal, which, having promised on oath to impart to certain other persons, he had afterwards declined to give up, besides having been culpably negligent in his official capacity. He was adjudged to be undoubtedly in possession of THE SECRET, and sentenced accordingly to be tortured for its extraction; then, for his official negligence, to be scourged with rods; for his perjury to his comrades, to lose three of his fingers; finally, for the good of the land, to be shut up securely in prison, lest he might be tempted to tell his secret to foreign potentates.

As late as the year 1725 there was a curious case of litigation before the same court at Leipsic. A certain Countess von Erbach had given shelter in her castle to a reputed robber, who was flying from justice. This robber turned out to be an adept in alchemy, and a robber only out of, as it would seem; most superfluous amateurship. In the excess of his gratitude to his benefactress, he turned all her silver plate into gold. But here the Countess' husband stepped in and claimed half of the treasure, on the plea that the increase of value had been effected on his territory, and under the matrimonial conditions as to property. The Leipsic lawyers decided against him, saying that, as the plate had been recognized as belonging solely to the Countess prior to the transmutation, so it must be her exclusive property afterwards, under whatever changes it might have passed.

It was a not uncommon point of law whether alchemical gold, which was not capable of being distinguished from original gold, was to be held of equivalent value or not; the doubt being, in the true mystic phraseology, whether it could possess the same hidden or innate powers. Special treatises were written on the subject of the coins supposed to have been struck from alchemical metal. As late as 1797, a large medal was shown at Vienna, purporting to be minted from the gold made out of quicksilver by the Emperor Ferdinand III, through a virtue of a grain of red powder given him by one Richthausen, at Prague. Nothing is more characteristic of the strange history of this science than the important part played in it by "Unknowns"—weird, mysterious visitors, who are stated to have appeared here and there as unexpectedly as Maturin's incomparable bogie, "Melmoth the Wanderer," and to have vanished as unaccountably—men who, if the theory of the science were true, might have wielded more than the power of the united Rothschild family, and emulated the splendors of Monte Cristo, yet who came and went poor and haggard, and left no trace behind. Such was the "Unknown" who appeared to the philosophic Dr. Helvetius, body-physician to a Prince of Orange, in the seventeenth century, and converted him from incredulity to the most enthusiastic belief. This Unknown came into the Doctor's study one day, in the shape of a respectable burgher of North Holland, and drew from his pocket a small ivory box containing three heavy pieces of metal, brimstone-colored and brittle, from which Helvetius scraped a small portion with his thumb-nail. The stranger declined performing any feat of transmutation himself, saying he was "not allowed" to do so. Helvetius experimented in vain with the parings he had scraped off; but on a second visit the mysterious burgher proved more compliant, and, after helping Helvetius to a successful operation, he left him in possession of certain directions by means of which he contrived to change six ounces of lead into very pure gold when alone. The Hague rang with the fame of his exploit; and the operation was successfully repeated in presence of the Prince of Orange. Moreover, the gold was examined by the authorities of the Mint, and pronounced genuine. At last the magic powder was exhausted, and, as the Unknown never visited him again, Dr. Helvetius was compelled to bring his experiments to an end. But he published in 1667 a learned work called the "Golden Calf," maintaining the truth of the doctrines he had once derided; and the skeptical philosopher Spinoza averred, after strict inquiry into the truth of the events narrated, that the evidence of that case of transmutation was sufficient to make a convert of himself.

Another picturesque tale current among the records of Continental alchemy is that of Professor Martini of Helmstadt, who died in 1621, and was a supercilious foe of the art in the early part of his career, strenuously contesting in his lectures the arguments adduced in its behalf. The "Unknown" in this case was a foreign nobleman, who had just arrived at Helmstadt, and took his place one day in the lecture-hall. After listening for a while to Martini's self-satisfied expositions, he courteously interrupted the lecturer, offering to refute his opinions experimentally. A pan of coals, a crucible, and some lead, were brought in at his desire. A short manipulation ensued; and lo! the lead had acquired the form and substance of fine gold, which the nobleman handed over to the astounded professor with the modest words, "Solve mihi hunc syllogismum!"

Dr. Erdmann cites Van Helmont's testimony to the existence of the philosopher's stone as one of the most difficult to treat with contempt, on account of the unquestionable integrity and scientific sagacity of the inquirer. Van Helmont loved truth with sincere devotion. A Brabant nobleman by birth, he renounced his rank and possessions to turn physician, to study nature, and do good works. His discoveries in medicine are of lasting value. He never professed to give alchemy more than a second place in his interest; yet he avers that in 1618 he himself changed eight ounces of quicksilver into pure gold by means of a substance given him from time to time by an unknown visitor. He never learned the secret of making the stone himself, but he describes it as a heavy powder of the color of saffron, glittering like rather coarse-grained glass.

In the seventeenth century the fantastic doctrines of Paracelsus fertilized in men's minds to all sorts of extravagant outgrowths. The English quacks, Fludd, Dee, and Kelly, the German mystic Jacob Bohme, were noted Rosicrucians of that period. Men now took to binding themselves into societies for the prosecution of their occult researches, instead of, as heretofore, brooding over them in solitary devotion. The "Alchemical Society" of Nuremberg was extant in 1700, and one of its members, and its secretary for a time, was Leibnitz.

Leibnitz and Spinoza! strange names to bring into connection with this science of the superstitious. Yet Bacon of Verulam did not disbelieve in alchemy, though to him we are first indebted for the excellent application of the old fable of the dying man's will and the field to be dug over in search of the treasure which never existed save in the fertilizing process of culture. Robert Boyle is also cited as having faith in its pretensions. The last professed adept in England was one James Price, who, in 1782, announced himself the possessor of a tincture which could change from thirty to sixty times its weight into gold.

Semler, the well-known theological professor at Halle in the last century, was a votary of alchemy. The story of his performances before the incredulous chemist, Klaproth, may be given as illustrative of the trickery of which experimenters were oftentimes the dupes, and by means of which at least as often, though not in this case, they established their pretensions. In the year 1786 Dr. Semler and one Baron von Hirschen occupied themselves with preparing a Universal Medicine, called by them "Luft Salz," atmospheric salts. Three treatises on "Hermetic Medicine" were composed in relation to it by Semler, and he went beyond the original pretensions of the medicine, asserting that gold could be made by means of it in well-warmed glasses, without the intervention of crucible or coals. He got into a lively discussion with the leading chemists of the day, and at last submitted to Klaproth, for his own use, a mass of metal which he said contained the *seeds* of gold. To Klaproth's ill-success in making these "seeds" germinate, Semler could only reply that *he* found a residuum of gold in his glasses every five or six days. On close examination it was discovered that a trick had been played upon him. Some subordinates to whom he had intrusted the task of warming his glasses had contrived to insert a small quantity of gold leaf. It was worth their while, as the sanguine philosopher kept them well fed and lodged. At last, however, they tried the substitution of baser material, pinchbeck, and this led to their detection.

Father Kircher openly challenged the belief in alchemy in his "Subterranean World," published about 1670. He did not scruple to call the alchemists knaves and impostors, and their science a delusion. Great was the storm he drew down upon himself thereby. Dr. Glauber, of the "salts," was one of his antagonists. A still more elaborate reputation was that made by M. Geoffroy before the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris, in 1722, wherein he was at the pains to show the various modes of trickery by which alchemical pretensions were sustained: false-bottomed crucibles, hollow wands filled with gold, perforated lead, soldered nails, etc. By degrees the credit of the science hopelessly declined, although daring impostors shot like meteors ever and anon athwart the sober pathway of modern life. Thus Louis XIII of France made a Franciscan monk named Chataigne his grand almoner because he had held before him the prospect of a hundred years' reign by means of the grand elixir. Thus Jean de Lisle expiated by an early death in the Bastile his bold attempts to persuade the Ministers of Louis XIV that he possessed the gold-making stone; and thus the adventures of the Count de St. Germain, and of Cagliostro, rested mainly on their claims to the possession of the talisman either of long life or of unbounded wealth.

As we said at the outset of our article, the publication of Lavoisier's system was the real death-blow to the study of alchemy, by pointing out the veritable objects and achievements of chemical induction, and the road by which further progress was to be accomplished.

The hopeless gyrations of the baffled science, ever circling back to its first beginning, and making no advance in its gains and experiences, did, at last, after many busy ages, cease to attract intelligent minds. While we review its promises and its destinies, how profound a human pathos seems to attach to those stately words of Paracelsus, which, doubtless, comforted the heart of many a patient plodder over air-drawn inferences:—"Refuse not the waters of Shiloah because they go softly; for they that wade in deep waters cannot go fast."

Isaac Disraeli, in more than one of his delightful miscellanies, quotes the prophecy of Dr. Girtanner, of Leipsic, not far from our own times, who presaged that in the course of the nineteenth century the mystery of gold-making would surely be discovered, and the commonest utensils of cookery would come to be made of the precious metal, whereby all evils of metal-poisoning through the use of corroded vessels would be averted. The nineteenth century is far advanced on its downward slope, and it cannot be said that as yet any symptoms appear of the realization of such visions. The stone is still to seek, if it be worth the seeking; the alkahest, the universal dissolver, remains a myth; the crucible yields no treasure; but in one way the "eternal hope" has had an answer; for, within the last thirty years, the shining prize has learnt to yield itself up at man's call, with a fulness far surpassing the harvests of Spagiric fable, when sought by spade and mattock in its native ores.

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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM *SHIRT MANUFACTORY*,

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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

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DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS,

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

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MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS,

OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,

FOR FAMILY USE

TERRAPINS $10 PER DOZEN. 2 2§

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MRS. M. A. BINDER,

DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

BARGAINS JUST OPENED,

New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.

REAL GUIPURE LACES.

A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.

NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.

Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.

EXCLUSIVE AGENT

For MRS. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.

AGENTS WANTED.

Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth§

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of THOMAS R. TUNIS, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS C. PRICE, administrator to the Estate of THOMAS R. TUNIS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of July, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 230 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
7 10stuth§t JAMES W. PAUL, Auditor.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—EASTERN DISTRICT of Pennsylvania, ss., at Philadelphia, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM H. CAREY, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
A. W. RAND,
7 12 3t No. 124 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—EASTERN DISTRICT of Pennsylvania, ss., at Philadelphia, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ISAIAH ALDRICH and JAMES YERKES, both of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.
A. W. RAND,
7 12 3t No. 124 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. 1869
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1869
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1869
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. 1869
WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1869
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. 1869
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1869
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1869
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NORWAY SCANTLING.

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1869
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
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1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLANTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash.
W. EMALEY,
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R. R. THOMAS & CO.

DEALERS IN

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WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

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3 8§

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NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6 25§

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved LOW STEAM APPARATUS,

Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.

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AND

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut.

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On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500'00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800'00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000'00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375'00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594'00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500'00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200'00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000'00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guaranteed)	20,625'00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000'00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,631'25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000'00
16,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 300 shares Stock	11,310'00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500'00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000'00
207,900 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900,00
$1,169,900 Par. Cost, $1,069,604'26. Market value,	$1,150,325'25
Real Estate	36,000'00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486'94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178'88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3195. Estimated value	1,813'00
Cash in bank $116,139'08	
Cash in drawer 413'65	116,553'73
	$1,647,357'80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372'13

CAPITAL	$400,000'00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,082,528'73
PREMIUMS	1,193,843'43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788'12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also insures Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

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ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

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EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Waln, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

Special advantages offered to clergymen.

For all further information address

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FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27§

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IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital $300,000'00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
Secretary. 1§§

INSURANCE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
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OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

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ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
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MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 13

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

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ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

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CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and EMPIRE, Captain Snyder,

WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship EMPIRE will sail on THURSDAY, July 15, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, May
LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, May
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, May
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, June

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin $140 Second Cabin $8

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin $145 Second Cabin $8

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
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For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to

H. L. LEAF,
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PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,

EVERY SATURDAY,

At§ noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

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LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 16th of March freight by this line will be taken at

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

GEMS OF GERMAN LYRICS, translated into English verse by Henry D. Wireman. Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

There is an apparently increasing taste for German literature in this country that is eminently gratifying. Despite a tendency to transcendentalism—which, by-the-way, has been greatly over-estimated—it is purer and healthier in tone than most of the literature of France, which has hitherto been more popular, and it is destined to exert a more refining and elevating influence. Every translation of a good German work is a positive benefit to the very large class of readers who can appreciate good literature, but who are careless about how they indulge their tastes so long as they have something to read. Those who may be called the minor German poets, in particular, deserve to be better known than they are, and it is a matter for surprise that some of them have not been more frequently translated.

With all the important works of Goethe, Schiller, and Heine, the public are familiar, with the exception, it may be, of the second part of "Faust." We are only aware of one rendering of this very important portion of Goethe's great work, which is so scarce that it is practically unknown to the majority of readers. And yet the second part of "Faust" is the most characteristic part of the poem, and it is essential that it should be read and studied if the real purport of the work is to be understood. It would be a matter for sincere congratulation if some competent person would undertake the task of translating it; and it is to be hoped that ere many years it will be done.

In the work before us Mr. Wireman has given selections from Rueckert, Lenau, Chamisso, Freiligrath, and others of the less known German poets. In his preface he states that these translations were made for his own amusement in the course of his German studies, and that he had no idea of publication. Finding them, however, accumulating on his hands, he decided upon submitting them to the public as a contribution to literature. The selections are mostly short pieces, and they are generally characterized by a rare delicacy and grace that sufficiently account for their popularity in Germany. Mr. Wireman has performed his task as a translator creditably; and while he has adhered as literally as was, perhaps, possible to his originals, he has also succeeded in retaining much of their spirit. A few inequalities are at times, observable, but for the most part the versification is easy and graceful. Of course, poetry, and especially such fine-cut gems of song as those of Lenau, Chamisso, and others in this collection, lose much in the process of translation; but, making all due allowances, Mr. Wireman has succeeded remarkably well. The German originals and the translations are printed on opposite pages, which will be an advantage to students of German, and the work is issued in a neat and attractive shape by the publishers.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have also received "Cord and Creese," an exciting and entertaining novel by the author of "The Dodge Club," and the cheap paper edition of "The Adventures of Philip," by W. M. Thackeray, with all the original illustrations.

—D. Ashmead sends us "The Yellowplush Papers," being the first of a cheap series of Thackeray's minor works, which will be completed in twelve volumes.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received the "Sinbad the Sailor" trick book, which introduces eight changes. This magical little volume will afford an infinite deal of amusement to the youngsters. Also, *Our Boys and Girls* for July 17, and *Demorest's Monthly* for August, which contains full descriptions of all the latest fashions, together with an interesting variety of reading matter, original and selected.

—We have received Parts 29 and 30 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia," which is brought down to the title "Batrachus." The excellent character of this work becomes more apparent as it progresses. It contains an immense amount of valuable information in a compressed shape, and it is issued at a price that leaves no one with an excuse for not possessing a copy.

—From J. C. Garrigues & Co. we have received the Phonographic Report of the Third National Sunday School Convention, which assembled at Newark, N. J., April 28, 29, and 30, 1869. This is the most extensive publication of the kind that has yet been made. It contains the addresses of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. J. H. Vincent, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Edward Eggleston, Rev. A. Sutherland, Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, George H. Stuart, Esq., and others prominently interested in Sunday School work, with other valuable information. The reprint is embellished with a fine portrait of the late R. G. Pardee, of whom a biographical sketch is given.

—From T. B. Peterson & Bros. we have received "French Without a Master, in Six Easy Lessons," by A. H. Monteith, Esq. This manual is valuable as far as it goes, but any one expecting to learn all the ins and outs of the French language by reading it through like a novel, will be sadly disappointed.

Old Hickory's Brandy Bottle.

There is in possession of Colonel Robert S. Swords, of this city, a relic of the old Democratic war-horse Andrew Jackson, which is well worth description. It is an old-fashioned square cut-glass decater. On one side it bears the inscription: 1829. Andrew Jackson to Colonel John A. Stanard, U. S. A. On the opposite side appears C. M. Stanard to Colonel R. S. Swords. It was presented by President Jackson to his intimate friend Colonel Stanard, who was also the intimate friend of General Scott, and was present with the latter at the historic Lundy's lane fight, and wounded there. The gallant Colonel died at the White House in Washington during General Jackson's presidency. Colonel Swords married a daughter of Colonel Stanard, and this bottle was presented to him by his mother-in-law, Mrs. C. M. Stanard. The letters of the inscription are in handsome German text. It bears the name of Old Hickory's brandy bottle. Colonel Swords, however, keeps it always filled with pure old rye. He delights in producing it whenever a Democrat of the Jackson school comes along.—*Newark Journal.*

GENERALITIES.

Yankee Enterprises.

Remarks the London *Weekly Register*:—

"The amount of enterprise shown by our American cousins in all they undertake often surprises Englishmen, but we do not remember to have heard of so great a contrast as the amount of expenditure in telegrams across the Atlantic by the English and New York journalists respectively. During the first fortnight in June the money paid by all the London newspapers, taken together, for messages from their American correspondents, was a few shillings under sixteen pounds, whereas the London agent of one New York paper sent messages in the same time to his employers amounting to somewhat over £500, and in this sum there is not reckoned what was spent by the agent in London of the New York United Press Association."

The People of India.

The population of India, in reference to religious profession, is distributed as follows:—Out of 150,000,000 inhabitants of the countries under direct British rule, 110,000,000 are Hindoos, and 25,000,000 are Mussulmen; 12,000,000 belong to tribes which are descended from the ancient inhabitants; and 4,000,000 are Buddhists and Parsees. The Roman Catholics number 640,000 adherents among the natives, and the Protestants, in the southern part of the Peninsula, 213,000 converts. This number, however, it is alleged has been greatly increased since 1862, when the estimate was made. The above figures are given in a recent official publication, and are said to be trustworthy.

A Touching Scene.

The China papers report a curious and touching scene which lately occurred in the Shanghae mixed courts. A dissolute prodigal, having a chain round his neck, to which his hands were fast, was brought up by his father. The parent, a very respectable-looking man, declared he could make nothing of the prisoner. He had tried all means to cure him of his propensity for smoking opium, but without effect. If he gave him money it went in opium; clothes were at once pawned to satisfy his cravings. Latterly he had been chained up in a house to see what effect that would have; but his appearance on the occasion was because he had broken out, and had been picked up by a policeman. In fact, the father declared that he would be glad if the court would take him in hand and give him a severe punishment. The judge advised him to give his son another trial, and added that, if after one punishment he was still incorrigible, Chinese law would permit decapitation on the consent of the father.

An Aerial Voyage.

The Boston balloon Hyperion, which made an ascent from Buffalo on the 5th instant, had an eventful journey. After leaving Buffalo the Hyperion went out over Lake Erie six or eight miles, and there attained a height of at least a mile and a half. In running lower to take advantage of a more southerly current, two dips were made in the water, but without serious results. After being over the water nearly two hours the land was regained, and the Hyperion took a southerly course, the greater part of the time quite high. Immense tracts of woods were passed over, and no inviting places for a landing presented themselves. Over Erie county, in the town of Eden, Mr. King, the manager, made a descent, in answer to invitations from the citizens, and after a delay of fifteen minutes, the trip was resumed. An altitude of two miles or more was soon reached, and the balloon continued to travel south for the greater part of the time, quite high from the ground. At 11 o'clock preparations were made to land in a partially cleared spot. The anchor struck the ground, but tore out and caught in the top of a very tall tree. It was found impossible to reach the ground, as the balloon was suspended fifty feet. Here the aeronautic party were compelled to pass the night. When it became light enough to see the surroundings, the anchor was cut away and left in the tree-top—the basket, with its occupants, descending rapidly though safely to the ground. It was found, very much to the surprise of the party, that the balloon had descended upon the top of the tallest tree upon the summit of the highest mountain in either McKean or Warren counties.

CRIME.

A Man Murdered in Bed.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Union, July 8.

A bloody murder was committed in Bartow county, thirteen miles north of Cartersville, Georgia, on Friday morning last. Caroline Evans, a white woman, aged thirty or more, went into the room of James M. Denman, where he was sleeping with his wife and child, and taking an axe, reached over his wife and child and struck him across the forehead, cutting a terrible gash, cutting out one of his eyes. After receiving the blow Mr. Denman raised up in bed, and asked her why she had hit him. She said she would tell at the proper time. He died Saturday morning. She has been arrested, and is in jail at Cartersville. She refuses to give her reasons for killing him. Mr. Denman was a man of some means, and much respectability. He leaves a wife and three or four children. The woman had been living with the family as servant for three years.

The Assassination of Mrs. McAdams in Illinois.

Despatch to the St. Louis Times.

GREENVILLE, Bond County, Ill., July 8.—In some few respects your account of the atrocious murder at Greenville, Illinois, is incorrect. Moore, who is under arrest for the murder of Mrs. Jessie McAdams, was not her brother-in-law. Moore married the sister of a Mr. Ormes, and Mr. Ormes' wife is sister to the deceased lady. There was no money to be made by the slaughter. It was a case of violence or attempted outrage, followed by murder to shield the miscreant who attempted the violation of Mrs. McAdams. Moore's story, so far as I have gleaned it from citizens of Greenville, is that he passed Mrs. McAdams' residence, and observed her washing, and near her a stranger conversing. He went to his own house, and sent his wife to a neighbor's, in a direction opposite to Mrs. McAdams'. During that hour, until he summoned his wife home to prepare supper for the harvest hands, his whereabouts are not well accounted for. He says he heard screams, that he went to Mrs. McAdams' house, found the doors open, the furniture in disorder, mainly as you have narrated. He proceeded across the barn-yard, mounted the fence, and saw her body lying in the stubble, some one hundred and fifty yards off. But from the house to the place where the body was found there is but one track, the footsteps of Moore, who acknowledged to them. Up to the bars leading to the field there are the footprints of the dying woman; beyond that, none. It would appear that at that point her pursuer overtook, slaughtered and carried the bleeding corpse into the stubble. The footprints of Moore led off from the corpse in a roundabout way until lost in the road. There are not to be found any footprints of the mysterious stranger. No one ever saw or heard of him prior to or since the tragedy. The citizens agree that there is only one solution to the mystery. Moore attempted an outrage upon Mrs. McAdams; she resisted him, in the struggle upset the furniture, and escaped, running towards the field; that she was overtaken, stabbed to death, and carried to the stubble field. Moore's own story is the most conclusive evidence against him. He was examined by a committee of prominent citizens and lodged in jail.

—Mr. A. T. Stewart will summer in New London.

—Abbott is writing on workingmen's union for L. N. B.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 23

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
1253 No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
" "	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" "	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" "	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	11·15 A. M.
" "	" Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
" "	" Williamsport	7·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and connects with the market train for Pottsville.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·12 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·20 and 5·50 A. M. and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 6·25 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 6·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 7·40 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 228 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.

TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3·15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7·24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Mail	4·17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2·00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9·40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Ateo Accommodation	10·15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2·00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5·45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Ateo	12·15 noon.
Haddonfield	2·45 P. M.
Hammonton	5·40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street	8·00 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4·17 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Oakman's Local Express, No. 30 S. Fourth street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

EXPRESS TO LONG BRANCH.

THE NEW JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 329 CHESNUT STREET,
is prepared to receive and forward goods and money to
LONG BRANCH, N. J., DIRECT.
Express closes at 1 o'clock P. M.
6 21 mwflm H. GORMAN, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commmencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows.—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Ferryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·25 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom., $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish Houses, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 9·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 106 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 6½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·60 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at

THE SÆNGERFEST.

Grand Prize Concerts Last Night—President Grant Fails to Appear—Extensive Vocal Competition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, July 12, 1869.

This evening the interest heretofore existing as to the great "Sængerfest" given in this city culminated by the Grand Prize Concert of the eighteen contending societies being given at the Maryland Institute, which was crowded to its greatest possible capacity, and, between the heat arising from the breaths of so many persons, the gas lights, and the heat of the weather, it was anything else than a pleasant place to be, if we except the sweet harmony of vocal chords heard therein.

There were much confusion and irregularity at the door, in consequence of allowing persons to pay for tickets at the entrance proper to the hall instead of compelling them to purchase them at the box office.

It was a long time after the hour fixed for the commencement of the concert when the audience were seated, and after a short delay, a Philadelphia society appeared on the platform, being the first one presented for the second-rate prizes. It was the "Concordia Gesangverein," under the direction of Leopold Engelke, and consisted of some thirty voices.

Their selection was one entitled "Sonntags Frueh" ("Sunday Morning"), by Becker. It was intended more especially to designate the beauties and extent of compass of the tenor voices, and give evidence of the superior and advanced culture given under Mr. Engelke's training; and most thoroughly did it succeed. It was sung with much expression and elegance, and was loudly applauded, as it deserved.

The second piece was entitled "Siebesfrühlong" ("Springs of Love"), and was sung by the "Liedertafel" of Philadelphia, under the direction of Albert Sartori. The primo basso appeared a little nervous, and the piece was not given with the smoothness and nicety of its predecessor.

The third selection was a song of Abt's by the Mozart Verein of New York, entitled "Im Walde Lasst Mich Schweisen," which was sung with a determined spirit and vigor, although the members were considerably annoyed and frightened by their first bass breaking flat on a high sustaining note. The audience were well pleased, however, and applauded vehemently.

Then came the Sængerbund of Brooklyn in the "Reiterlied" ("Warrior Song") of Oberhoffer. The piece is not remarkably difficult of execution, but served to demonstrate attention to certain essential points in an eminent degree, which told with great effect in favor of the organization.

The *staccato*, *crescendo*, and *diminuendo* passages were given with rare nicety, which, according to theatrical-notice verbiage, "brought down the house."

Another "Sængerbund" society then stepped forth, that of Brooklyn, No. 7, and, with thirty-four voices, they gave Abt's "Fruehlingschor" ("Spring Chorus"). It was executed with artistic grace and expression, which will merit for it the kind consideration of the judges and add lustre and fame to the reputation of the organization.

They were followed by the Germania, of Poughkeepsie, who sang a song, "Mein Schiffiein Kreidt inmitten" (My bark is swiftly sailing"), with much expression and elegance. The forte and piano passages were most excellently observed, and the society was much applauded, and won for themselves a most favorable consideration.

The Mænnerchor, of Columbus, Ohio, next made their appearance, and sung the "Auswanderer" ("The Emigrants"), by Abt. They have a magnificent *basso profundo* most essential to the piece, and their selection was well received by the audience.

The Beethoven Mænnerchor distinguished themselves in a song, entitled "Fruehling und Grebe," as did the Quartette Club of Hoboken, in "Das Dichtergrab am Rhein" ("The fruits grow on the Rhine") which closed the first part of the programme.

The first prizes are two grand Knabe pianos, and the contest for these constituted the second part of the concert.

This was opened by the Arion, of New York, which sung "Pretty Roth Rant," by W. H. Veit; the Schillerbund of New York, gave a song by Fr. Otter, entitled "Love and Grace;" after which the Mænnerchor, of Philadelphia, rendered in fine style Abt's "A Merry Song in the Forest. "The Deutscher Leiderkranz, of New York, followed with "How Came Love," by M. Frei; and the Sangerrunde, of New York, with "The Morning Dawns," by C. Reinthaler.

The Philadelphia Sængerbund rendered with admirable effect Kinkel's "Sacred Evening Song;" the Literfæel d. f. Gemeinde, of Philadelphia, "The day brought no sun," by A. Reiser; and the performance concluded with Geibel's "War Song," sung by the Teutonia Mænnerchor, of New York.

The impression is that the two first prizes will be given to the Young Mænnerchor, of Philadelphia, and the Leiderkranz, of New York. The distribution of the second prizes will probably be to the Sængerbund, of Brooklyn, and the Sængerbund of New York. The awards will be made on Wednesday.

There was much disappointment in President Grant and his Cabinet not being in attendance, as had been announced, but a telegram in the afternoon announced that it was impossible for them to be present.

The grand parade and military review by the Governor, this morning, was the finest affair of the kind ever occurring in this city.

The Sængerfest has thus far been marked by a degree of pleasantry and social humor to all concerned, not surpassed by any festival of the kind yet given. We have no doubt that it will continue to a successful final issue, and prove one of the greatest musical events of the present day.

To-morrow (Tuesday) the various societies will make excursions down the Patapsco river, or picnic in the various beautiful rural retreats near the city. Wednesday will also be devoted to similar festivities.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

A DEADLY ASSAULT.—Last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a difficulty occurred between two men named Charles Riley and William Moore, in Twenty-third street, near Vine, during which the former was severely cut by a knife in the hands of the latter, receiving some ten stabs in different parts of the body. It appears that early in the evening they had a quarrel, which did not result in blows, but which gave rise to threats of vengeance on the part of Moore. As they separated after this preliminary altercation, Moore followed Riley, and overtook him, when the bloody encounter took place. The wounded man was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he lies in a dangerous condition. His assailant escaped.

DEATH OF A NOTARY PUBLIC.—Charles M. Hallowell, Esq., aged 35 years, a notary public of some standing in this community, died last evening at his residence, No. 1020 Beach street. Mr. Hallowell was an active Republican of the Eighteenth ward, appointed as Notary by Governor Curtin, and reappointed by Governor Geary. He was a Master Mason, American Mechanic, and an active fireman, belonging to the Good Intent Steam Fire Engine Company. His funeral takes place on Sunday afternoon next, attended by those bodies to which he was attached.

FIRE.—This morning, about half-past 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the loft of the Third Reformed Church, Rev. Dr. Stone, pastor, at the N. E. corner of Tenth and Filbert streets. For a while great confusion and excitement were caused in the vicinity, as dense clouds of smoke rolled from every window of the building. The roof was partly burned, and the interior drenched with water. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The dwelling of Mr. Lewis Rains, No. 929 Filbert street, which is built against the rear wall of the church, was also somewhat damaged. Loss not serious.

PRESENCE OF MIND.—On Friday last, at the Passmore Mansion, near the Blue Bell, Darby road, a girl eighteen years old fell down a well thirty-five feet deep, nearly full of water. Her cries called to her assistance Mrs. Mary V. Willis and maid, who, very fortunately, were near at hand, and, with presence of mind, lowered a rope and fished her out, with no other harm being done than a cold bath and a little fright.

A FOUNDLING.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening a male infant, seven weeks old, was found in the vestibule of the residence of Mr. B. F. Hall, No. 2115 Green street. A slip of paper was attached to its clothing, which bore the following words:—"Please send this child to the Catholic Institute. 7 weeks old."

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

Its Removal into New Quarters.

A Sketch of the Association—Its Early Progress and Later Development—Facts and Figures—The New Building on Tenth Street.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

On Thursday next—the vast and noble building on Tenth street finished, and now holding its thousands of books—the Mercantile Library will again throw open its doors. During the many months the place has been in course of preparation the public, and especially the patrons of the library, impatiently have awaited this day, for its coming, all knew, would signalize the opening of a library building unsurpassed on this side the Atlantic. Everything has gone well and prosperously, and now the work is done. On Friday the library will formally resume its functions, Thursday being designated as the time for its inspection by certain persons to whom invitations have been issued. In this connection we present the following brief history of the association, and recall the movement which led to the procurement of the new building.

The Seed is Planted.

At the Masonic Hall, on the 16th day of November, 1821, was held the first meeting relative to the establishment of the Mercantile Library. Its result was the issuance of a call to merchants, clerks, and others friendly to the formation of a "Mercantile Library Association," to assemble in the Mayor's Court Room on the 17th of the same month. This meeting was numerously attended. A committee to prepare a constitution for the association, to be subsequently reported, was appointed. It consisted of the following gentlemen:—Robert Waln, Robert Ralston, Joseph P. Norris, Zaccheus Collins, Bernard Dahlgren, John Roberts, Joseph H. Dulles, William H. Jones, and William E. Bowen.

The character of the members of this committee in no small degree contributed to that success which immediately smiled upon the project, for they inspired public respect, and a confidence that the scheme was worthy of support.

The original draft of the constitution prepared by them, with their signatures attached, is still preserved in the archives of the library. In addition to the draft of a constitution presented, this committee recommended the appointment of a committee of fifteen, to whom should be assigned the task of obtaining subscriptions, and of determining the time and place of holding an election for officers of the association, as soon as one hundred subscribers should be secured. On the 1st of December, 1821, at an adjourned meeting, the proposed constitution was adopted, and the names of more than three hundred members having been enrolled within a few days, an election of officers was held on the 10th of January, 1822, at the Mechants' Coffee House, on Second street, near Walnut, with the following result:—

Directors—Joseph Norris, Robert Waln, Langdon Cheves, Bernard Dahlgren, Thomas Biddle, William Chaloner, William L. Hodge, Caleb Newbold, Jr., William H. Jones, William E. Bowen, John M. Atwood, Nicholas Thouron, and William M. Walmsley. *Treasurer*—Joseph H. Dulles.

Mr. Robert Waln was chosen the first President, and served two years, when he was succeeded by Mr. Thomas P. Cope, who remained in office from 1824 to 1854. The organization of the first Board of Directors was effected on the 14th of January, 1822.

The Twig Appears.

The library was now fairly upon its feet. The procurement of a suitable room was the next thing to be attended to, and to this matter the board gave immediate attention.

On the 19th of January they engaged, at an annual rent of $100, the rooms on the second floor of the house No. 100 Chesnut street, and appointed D. Culver librarian, with an annual salary of $100.

On the 5th of March, 1822, the Library was ready for use, and was kept open every evening in the week except Sunday. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Atwood, Dulles, and Walmsley, had been previously appointed to select and purchase books, of these three gentlemen continuing to discharge this important duty for a period of sixteen years. Their efforts in this line met with such success that within a year they were able to publish a very respectable catalogue, to which it was soon found necessary to issue a supplement.

And Flourishes.

When, in 1824, the association numbered on its rolls three hundred and eighty members, a new catalogue was published, showing that the Library then contained 1500 volumes.

At the annual meeting held January 12, 1825, it was deemed expedient to add a newspaper reading-room to the Library. Three of the city dailies, and two of those published in New York, constituted the moderate beginning in this department. The supply of periodicals of all kinds has been increased from timeto time, until it has reached, at the present time, the following proportions:—

Philadelphia Dailies	10
Philadelphia Tri-weeklies, Semi-weeklies, and Weeklies	21
Dailies from other cities in the United States	49
Weeklies from other cities in the United States	65
American Monthlies	31
" Quarterlies	14
" Periodicals of other classes	7
Foreign Dailies	9
" Weeklies	34
" Fortnightlies	2
" Monthlies	27
" Quarterlies	12
Total	275

Several of these are duplicated, and orders have likewise been issued for a number of other periodicals, which will considerably increase the number given above.

A Joint-stock Concern.

The directors proposed to the members in the year 1826 that that they should resolve themselves into a joint-stock company. This suggestion was at once and unanimously concurred in.

The estimated value of the books, desks, and furniture was placed at $3000, and 300 shares, at $10 each, were issued, and subjected to an annual tax of one dollar each. Such of the members as had subscribed only three dollars were granted the privilege of purchasing a share of stock for seven dollars. In January, 1829, two hundred additional shares were authorized, the number being thus increased to five hundred. In 1831 there was a further increase in the contributions, the shareholders being then required to pay a tax of one dollar each semi-annually, while subscribers were admitted to the privileges of the library by the semi-annual payment of one dollar and a half.

Sundry Removals and Charters.

From its first location, on the 17th day of April, 1826, the library, now waxing in strength, was removed to the second story of the building at the northeast corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets. Its continued increase was the cause of another removal in October, 1827, to rooms in the building of the American Sunday School Union, at No. 144 Chesnut street. A new catalogue, published in July, 1828, contained the titles of 2218 volumes. During the winter of 1827-28 a course of lectures on mercantile law was delivered under the auspices of the association by several prominent members of the bar. This enterprise met with such success that it was regularly repeated every winter until the year 1837, when the association united with the Athenian Institute in the support of yearly courses of lectures of a more extended and miscellaneous character.

In 1835 it was again found necessary to remove the library, on account of its increase, to the building at No. 134 Chesnut street; but in a few years these quarters were found to be too restricted, and the number of members had increased so considerably that measures were taken for securing large and suitable accommodations. During the year 1838 the association had received a charter from the Supreme Court of the State, under the general law of 1791; and the first step towards the proposed removal was an application to the Legislature, at the session of 1841-42, for a special act of incorporation, with the grant of more extended powers and privileges than it had hitherto enjoyed. On the 1st of July, 1842, the new charter was approved by the Governor, and soon after a new code of laws was adopted by the members.

The Building Just Deserted.

Arrangements were then made for the erection of the building at the corner of Fifth and Library streets. In 1844, the lot at the corner, containing thirty-six feet on Fifth street and one hundred feet on Library street, was purchased, and the lot adjoining the above, and containing fourteen feet in front, with a depth of one hundred feet, was soon after procured.

For the purpose of erecting a suitable building, the association had accumulated, and put aside as a building fund, the sum of $5400, the proceeds of the lectures delivered under its auspices up to that period. Before anything could be done, it was necessary greatly to augment this. The object was accomplished by issuing scrip, and allowing the subscribers thereto to hold it free from taxation until such time as they might select for converting it into active stock, which should entitle the holders to the use of the library. The project succeeded so well that the directors soon found themselves able to award the contract for the erection of the building. The building was commenced in October, 1844. In less than a year it was completed, at an expense of $23,199 42. The removal of the books to the new building was effected, and the institution was fully prepared for the active career of usefulness which followed.

Financial.

In addition to the dues from members, the rent of such portions of the building as were not appropriated to the use of the library has been the source of a considerable income. Several substantial legacies and donations have also increased the funds of the institution. In 1851 Mr. Thomas P. Cope made a donation of $1000. Just previous to this, a certificate of loan for $100, bearing interest at 5½ per cent., was bequeathed by Mr. Paul Beck, Jr. In 1865 a donation of a $1000 United States 7-30 bond was made by Mr. Samuel C. Morton; while Mr. S. Morris Waln recently presented the library with $1000 in 7 per cent. bonds of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company. The only assistance other than the above that has ever been received by the library is a yearly bequest of $200, for five years, from Mr. Algernon S. Roberts, the first payment of which was made in 1866. The books that are purchased with the income derived from the $4100 thus received are bound in a peculiar fashion, to distinguish them from the others.

The fines imposed for the detention of books beyond the time allowed by the rules have, within a few years past, proved to be the source of a considerable income. Up to the year 1860 the amount ranged below $100 per annum. Since that time it has increased as shown in the following table, which also gives the amounts received from the loan of extra books:—

Year.	*Fines for Detention.*	*Loan of Extra Books.*
1860	$135 48	....
1861	423 27	$35 60
1862	287 75	25 70
1863	327 35	49 60
1864	1158 70	188 10
1865	1705 01	427 75
1866	2069 85	608 65
1867	2319 65	989 93
1868	2088 60	1220 55

The receipts into the Library from all sources, for several years, are shown in the following statement:—

Years.	*Rents.*	*Taxes of Members.*	*Taxes of Subscribers.*	*Sale of Stock.*	*Other Sources.*	*Total Receipts.*
1855	$3141	$3,425	$107	$120	$164	$6,957
1860	2921	3,866	867	3304	393	11,351
1861	2690	4,310	1247	740	694	9,681
1862	2250	4,323	1250	479	749	9,053
1863	3116	4,870	1421	5774	799	15,980
1864	3058	13,939	1422	730	2773	21,922
1865	3388	16,374	2075	910	5074	27,821
1866	3529	16,716	2005	917	4757	27,924
1867	3898	16,304	1845	1128	8421	31 598
1868	4685	16,121	1565	....	4520	26,896

More Figures.

In the following table the state of the library at different times, especially during the last thirteen years, is shown:—

Years.	*Volumes in Library.*	*Volumes Loaned.*	*Library Expenses.*			
			Paid for Books.	*Paid for Periodicals.*	*Paid for Binding.*	*Total.*
1855	12,700	....	$721	$380	$537	$1,638
1857	14,500	41,000	976	309	207	1,492
1858	16,000	46,300	1653	440	217	2,310
1859	18,800	52,170	3651	498	259	4,407
1860	21,500	87,500	2815	978	392	4,185
1861	22,700	71,500	2061	920	768	3,749
1862	23,800	68,867	1634	765	504	2,904
1863	27,000	....	3532	1030	873	5,436
1864	32,000	161,440	8060	1106	1071	10,237
1865	36,500	169,211	8608	2061	2104	12,773
1866	43,000	177,003	6211	1939	2950	11,100
1867	47,563	160,436	6728	2045	1655	10,428
1868	51,360	135,018	3236	1824	1456	6,513

The fluctuation in the number of members during the past twelve years is shown in the following table:—

Year.	*Members.*	*Year.*	*Members.*
1857	1771	1863	2833
1858	1828	1864	5609
1859	1801	1865	6679
1860	2165	1866	6166
1861	2216	1867	6317
1862	2270	1868	6377

A Comparison.

The principal library associations in the United States presented the following comparison in 1863:—

Library.	*Volumes.*	*Shares.*	*Annual Dues.*
Boston Library	70,000	$10 00	$5 00
Philadelphia Library	64,900	40 00	4 00
N. Y. Mercantile Library	57,700	1 00	3 00
N. Y. Society Library	40,000	25 00	6 00
Phila. Mercantile Library	27,000	10 00	2 00
Baltimore do	14,000	....	3 00
St. Louis do	13,500	2 00	3 00
San Francisco do	6,100	25 00	3 00

The Project for a New Building.

The accommodations of the library having been inadequate for a long time, a movement looking to a removal into more commodious quarters was started by the stockholders over eight years ago; and at an adjourned meeting held on the 25th of January, 1859, the directors were requested to inquire into the expediency of moving to some more central location, and also to ascertain the probable expense which would attend such removal.

At the annual meeting in 1860 the directors reported that a suitable location could be obtained for $30,000, on which a building large enough to accommodate the library for thirty years to come could be erected at a cost of $100,000. The value of the old building was reported at about $60,000, so that there would remain about $65,000 to be raised by subscription and donation. But in January, 1861, the directors reported that they had consulted several leading citizens of wealth and public spirit, who united in saying that the community was not in a condition to contribute the amount required.

In 1863, however, the directors again took the subject into consideration, and ordered that all the moneys accruing from the sale of stock after January 1, 1863, should be set apart and invested as a building fund. This plan has been pursued, and the following amounts have been transferred to the fund during the past four years:—

1865	$5,500	1867	$14,264
1864	5,523	1868	16,448
1865	2,251		
1866	5,613	Total	$47,599

At the annual meeting in January, 1865, a committee of twenty-five prominent citizens was appointed to take into consideration the new building project, and to solicit subscriptions for the same. On the 12th of December following the subject was by them brought before the stockholders, at a special meeting, at which resolutions were adopted to the effect that a new and more commodious building was expedient, desirable, and necessary; and that its location should be central, so as to afford easy access to it from all parts of the city. A resolution was also adopted authorizing the raising of $200,000 by donations and the sale of stock and scrip. But the committee of twenty-five took no steps towards carrying out its recommendations, and soon ceased altogether to act. At the beginning of 1866, however, the Board of Directors made another effort to increase the building fund, by sending circulars to all the stockholders, urging them to take an active part in the sales of stock and scrip, and in soliciting subscriptions, while special circulars were at the same time forwarded to such wealthy citizens as it was thought would feel disposed to aid the undertaking. The responses to all these petitions were few and far between, and people had gradually come to the conclusion that a new and commodious building for the use of the Mercantile Library was one of those indefinite and intangible affairs which belong altogether to the next century.

The matter rested in this unsatisfactory condition until suddenly the announcement was made of the purchase of the

Franklin Market Building,

located on the west side of Tenth street, between Chesnut and Market, certainly one of the most desirable positions in the entire city for a public library. This building was erected about six years ago, and was for a time used as a market house; but it was subsequently purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with the object of converting it into a passenger depot. This project was abandoned, and during the last years of the war the building was leased to the United States Government, and used as a commissary storehouse. When the firm of French, Richards & Co. were forced to seek temporary quarters by the fire which destroyed their establishment at the corner of Tenth and Market streets, they obtained a lease of the building, and occupied it during the re-erection of their old place. The purchase was effected for the sum of $126,000, and the old building at the corner of Fifth and Library streets was sold for $75,000.

The New Library Building.

All the many and extensive alterations required in the new building, before it was fitted for its use as a library, have now been completed. The plans for the improvements were drawn by the architects, Messrs. John Frazer, Frank Furness, and George W. Hewitt, and were approved by the Board of Directors. As now finished, the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia, in exterior as well as interior, is without a rival on this continent.

The entire structure has a front of 80 feet and a depth of 301 feet, thus giving a surface of 24,080 square feet. The second floor is 71 by 99 feet in dimensions, and has a surface of 7000 square feet, which makes the total surface accommodations of the new building 31,080 square feet, or nearly three times as great as that of the building at the corner of Fifth and Library streets.

The main library room is 75 by 117 feet, with an area of about 9000 square feet. There are two large reading-rooms, one for the use of ladies and the other for gentlemen, just in the rear of this chief room—not separated from it by partitions, however, but by simple iron railings, the partition stretching away between themselves. Each of them is 37 by 70 feet. Matting is on their floors, and they are amply provided with chairs and reading-desks. Upon the second floor are located the Chess and Newspaper Rooms, the former being 31 by 65 feet in size, the latter 68 by 71 feet. A skylight tops them. The first floor also contains a Toilet Room, 8 by 14 feet; a Ladies' Parlor, 13 by 24 feet; a Writing and Business Room; a Gentlemen's Conversation Room, a Work Room, 17 by 31 feet; a Committee Room, 11 by 21 feet; a Board Room, 19 by 31 feet; and a Lecture Room, 31 by 60 feet. The vestibule and various halls are wide and noble. At either angle of the building upon the Tenth street front is placed a dwelling, one to serve as a residence for the Librarian, the other for the Janitor. In the centre of the main Library Room the desk for changing books is stationed, oval in form, neatly and prettily fashioned, large and convenient. From this the cases for holding the books radiate. A beautiful window of stained glass pierces the rear wall. Ventilation is abundant. The whole interior is cool and airy. It would be difficult to conceive in what respect the arrangements could have been improved—so perfectly adapted to the uses of a library is every detail, and yet, withal, such a degree of beauty in appearance has been attained.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

The Gunner's Run Mystery.

This morning Coroner Daniels commenced an investigation in the case of the unknown German who was found on Sunday morning in Gunner's run, and who was supposed to have come to his death through foul means. The testimony was as follows:—

Mrs. Henrietta Ross sworn—I reside No. 901 E. Girard avenue; I was sitting at my window between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, and heard a German cry "Police!" "Go away from me, I've got nothing;" saw three men around the man; I thought they were trying to get his pocketbook; I laid down and got up again, and hear the German crying "Police!" I jumped out of window, and a big fellow in light clothes ran away; the others took the German and dragged him away toward the bridge; his cries then were suppressed as though the men had put their hands over his mouth; heard next morning of a drowned man being found; did not know who the men were; when I first saw them, the German was sitting on the step of the foundry opposite my house; didn't see anybody else with him but these men; don't know that the deceased and the German were the same.

William W. Smith—I reside at No. 967 Sassimore street; I am the watchman of Leibrandt & McDowell; I heard a noise about ten minutes after 1 o'clock at the front door; saw a man sitting on the step, with light pants, dark coat, and light cap; heard a man going on as though he was being robbed; I went away and was gone about five minutes; when I returned all were gone; this man dressed in light cap, dark coat, and light pants came running from the creek, and he passed me and ran down Girard avenue; the policeman came up and we searched for the German at the creek, as the last noise I heard was that of a man choking; could not say that any of the prisoners was the man I saw running; about five minutes after the man had got into the creek Peter Engle, Martin Fredericks and three others came there, and said they heard the noise and had come to see what was the matter; I am confident the deceased was the same man I saw on the step.

Policeman John M. Glazier sworn—A few minutes after 1 o'clock on Sunday morning I saw a crowd of young men passing Girard avenue and Ash street; there were nine or ten of them; while standing there I saw one man come along the foundry wall; as he passed me he held his head down, and went to a point above Wood street, and changed his cap with another; he had a light cap, dark coat, and light pants; Sneezman, one of the prisoners, is the man who got the cap from the man whose dress I have described; I said to Sneezman, "This is funny work," and I proceeded down the foundry wall; when I got down I found the way down I heard hallooing that there was a man under the bridge; I came back and one of the crowd, named Donnelly, said, "There is a man on the raft or overboard;" Mr. Lacount said, "Jump overboard;" I looked for the man, but couldn't see any one; at daylight I went down again, and picked up a handkerchief and a snuff-box; Messrs. Engles, Fredericks, Donnelly, and Lacount, and another, got down on the raft to hunt for the man; these four were on the wharf when this man came up along the wall.

Policeman Edward H. Chattin sworn—At 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon I was detailed to make arrests; I saw Sneezman and arrested him; he wanted to know why he was arrested, and then said he presumed it was about this drowning man; I said yes; he then went for a coat, and on the way stated he might say he knew one; didn't know the man, because he had taken a pinch of snuff from him; I said you know the party he was with; he said there were two in his party with him who were with the German; he saw a crowd coming up behind his party, and he warned the German that they were a party of roughs, who might whip them; he said the fellow came and took his cap off his head; he (Sneezman) didn't resist for fear he might be whipped.

Martin Fredericks, one of the prisoners, sworn—I saw this German first after half-past 12 o'clock, under the lamp-post, on the avenue between Cherry and Vienna streets; saw him and Morris Flager, one of the prisoners, in company; they came across the avenue, and amused the crowd by talking German; he had on light pants, light vest, and dark cap; after amusing the crowd, which consisted of Dan Dener, James Nevlin, Charles Lacount, Peter Engle, and Nicholas Painter, a little while, the German started across the street alone, and I saw no more of him; Nevlin said, "I am going down home;" he started, stopped on the corner, and said, "Let's go up and see what them fellows are doing under the lamp-post;" we started across, and all went up to Ash street, and there we met Frank Donnelly, Samuel Sneezman and James McCann; we stopped there awhile and saw Flager put a white cap on his head; he started toward the run and Nevlin caught hold of him and told him to stop; Flager went away and was absent between eight and fifteen minutes; the policeman came while he was gone; Flager came up by the policeman and went into the crowd again, and came out with another cap on; Dener and I then went home; Flager had a coat on then, for he changed it afterwards with Dener; Flager said to us, let's go up there again, meaning the foundry; Dener said no, and he went home; Flager and I went up again; Flager said, "If the dutchman had had two or three thousand dollars, we (the crowd) would have had a jolly drunk;" he said he left the German lying at the foundry door; we went over there and Smith was opening the foundry gate; Flager pulled out a snuff-box, which looks like the one found, when Dener was with us and gave us a pinch of snuff.

Charles Lecompte, one of the prisoners, sworn—About 12:30 on Saturday night I was with the party at Vienna street and Girard avenue; Flager and the German came up together; Flager had a cat; they talked to the German awhile, and the German left, going up towards the bridge; Flager then said, "He's a snuff;" the box found looks like the one he had; Nevlin said, "There's some fellows up there throwing themselves;" we went up there and saw Flager make a run, and Nevlin grabbed him; Flager said, "Let me go, I want to go through him;" he changed his coat and cap; he said he didn't want the Dutchman to know him; Flager got away from Nevlin, and ran as hard as he could; he came back, running fast, and went through the crowd with his head down; the policeman was there then.

Francis Donnelly, one of the prisoners, sworn—I was with Sneezman and McCandless at Ash street and Girard avenue; the German came up and gave us a pinch of snuff; he appeared to be drunk; the other party with Flager came up; Flager took Sneezman's cap off his head; he had a dark coat on; Flager then left, and was absent about ten minutes when he came up; the policeman came up before Flager came back; Flager came back with his head down; we then went to the bridge, and heard the mumbling under it; we went down on the wharf, and Flager came down, asking "What's the matter?" we said "There's a man on the raft"; we heard no one splashing in the water; the man could not have got on the raft without going through the foundry yard.

Samuel Sneezman, Peter Engle, James Nevlin, James McCandless, Daniel Dener, and Michael Painter, prisoners, were all examined, and corroborated the above witnesses.

Dr. E. Shapleigh testified to making a post-mortem examination, and finding no wounds or injuries on the body of the deceased, except a slight discoloration on the back of the head; it seemed like a body that had been drowned.

After the testimony had been taken, William Roedoch appeared and stated that from the description given, and from the snuff-box and handkerch ef, he identified the deceased as John Graff, who boarded with him at No. 528 Girard avenue. Deceased had said at 8 o'clock on Saturday night that he intended to drown himself.

The case was then continued until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THE PARK POLICE.—Captain John Lyon, the well-known and able commander of our Park police, under whom that force has attained such efficiency, desirous of still further improving it, goes to New York this evening on an official visit, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the workings of the Park Police system of that city. His habits of ready and careful observation cannot fail in making his trip advantageous to the matter which prompted it.

RUN OVER.—Yesterday afternoon a man named Ralph Mullick fell at Jasper and Sergeant streets, and before he recovered his feet was run over by a horse and wagon. He sustained severe injuries in the thigh. Bystanders carried him to his home, No. 4525 Jasper street.

FELL FROM A WINDOW.—A child two years of age, named William Bovee, fell from the third story window of the dwelling No. 2028 Poplar street, this morning, and broke his thigh. The little one's home is in Washington, D. C. He was with his parents, on a visit to this city.

WANTED BOOTS.—John Jenkins, a colored man, employed in Fitzwalter's stable, Filbert street, above Eighth, stole a pair of boots belonging to a fellow-employe yesterday afternoon, for which larceny he was arrested, and will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

THE DOLAN HOMICIDE.—The case of Dennis Dolan, who was shot on the 5th of July, at Seventeenth and Pine streets, which was to have been heard at noon to-day, was postponed until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

MAD DOG.—Officer Kirk shot a mad dog yesterday on Front street, below Green.

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FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Terrible Tragedy in New York—A Girl Murdered by a Drunken Man—Sailing of More Filibusters.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Irish Church Bill Discussion—Further Alterations.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Young Girl Murdered by a Drunken Man, who Cuts his Own Throat.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., July 13.—A horrible murder was committed this morning near Tompkinsville. John Roach, a shoemaker, thirty years old, in a drunken fit, went to the bed-room of Emma Harrington, a daughter of Roach's employer, a beautiful girl, aged thirteen years, who had just got up and was tying her shoes. He rushed upon her and drew the keen knife across her throat, severing the windpipe and inflicting a cut from ear to ear. The girl fell over without a scream, and in a few minutes expired. The madman then rushed from the apartment brandishing the bloody knife, and alarming the household with his wild cries. Arrived at the shop, the murderer deliberately drew the knife across his own throat, inflicting a frightful wound, which resulted in his death in a few moments. The family was aroused by the noise, and immediately hastened to the scene of the double tragedy. The affair has cast a gloom over the entire village, where the murdered girl was much beloved. The Coroner was summoned and is now engaged in holding an inquest over the murderer suicide and his victim.

Highway Robbery.

Andrew Watt was knocked down and robbed of $200 in Green street, last night, by James Gallagher, one of the Nineteenth street gang.

More Filibustering Rumors.

It is stated that an expedition of over two hundred men, with a large quantity of arms, ammunition, etc., sailed from Lane Point, on Long Island, this morning, for Cuba.

The Gold and Stock Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Money active at 6 to 7 per cent. Gold feverish; opened at 136¾, ran up to ⅞, when quotation of London bonds drove it back to 136⅝, its present quotation. Sterling exchange active; 60 days, 110; sight, 110½. Government bonds firm at yesterday's quotations. Southern securities buoyant and active. Georgia 6s advanced to ⅞; North Carolina, ex., 67½; new do., 47. Railway bonds firm. Express stock unchanged; Pacific Mail, 88½. Stock market advanced; N. Y. Central, 203½@204; Hudson River, 173½; St. Paul pref., 88½; Missouri, 81¾; pref., 96; Rock Island, 118⅝; Reading, 94⅜; Erie, 28⅜; pref., 55.

The Last Cuban Expedition.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Evening *Democrat* says:—"On the failure of the former Cuban expedition, an Eastern retired sea captain offered his vessel for the Cuban cause, without compensation, and the volunteers have recently left New York at intervals, and last night the vessel left an Eastern port with two hundred men, small arms, eight 9-inch Dahlgrens, 6 howitzers, ten rifled field pieces, and 3000 breech-loading rifles."

Fall of a Coal Depot.

TROY, July 13.—The walls of the coal depot of the Troy Gas Company fell this morning from the weight of coal, and falling upon the red hot retorts, a fire was kindled, which was fortunately extinguished before much damage had been done. The loss is over $5000, insured.

FROM THE WEST.

Two Children Buried Under Thirty Tons of Sand—A Tunnel Clogged.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, July 13.—A terrible accident occurred on the McIntire terrace, north of West Zanesville, yesterday, resulting in the death of two children, who were playing under an overhanging sandbank, which fell upon them, burying them under thirty tons of sand.

Workmen succeeded in recovering the lifeless bodies of James M. and William J. Timberlake, aged respectively five and seven years, but all efforts to resuscitate them proved unavailing. This morning, while workmen were engaged in removing the arch in Cambridge tunnel, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, twenty-four miles east of the city, a portion of the earth fell, completely filling up the tunnel in places, totally preventing the passage of the trains. It will require four or five days to clear the track.

The Confession of the Murderer of Mrs. McAdams.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 13.—The statements of the murderer of Mrs. McAdams, at Greenville, reveal the fact that he did not intend to kill her during the first interview. He struck her with his fist, and then took out his knife. She pleaded for life, promising to keep the whole affair a secret. He refused, saying it was too late to hush up the matter, and proceeded to inflict several stabs, the last of which resulted fatally. Moore then went and told his wife that somebody had murdered Mrs. McAdams. There is intense excitement in the vicinity of the jail where Moore is confined. Since he made the confession he seems resigned to his fate, expecting to be hung, but desires time to prepare for his death.

The Brazilian Minister

arrived here from Washington last night, to attend the banquet to be given to Hon. Henry T Blow this evening.

Suicide.

L. C. Newbury, late of Montana, committed suicide here yesterday.

Another Woman Murdered by Two Men.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CAIRO, Ill., July 13.—The wife of Robert McCormick, living opposite Paducah, Ky., was murdered last night by two men, who came from Kentucky the day before. They asked for breakfast, which was refused by her, as she was sick. Finally McCormick and a boy cooked them some breakfast, when they left, but returned at 10